[Mr. Chairman] [4th March 1958

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| Saturday, 8th March 1958 .. | The Madras Bhoodan Yagna, Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1957).<br>The Madras Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1958).<br>The Madras Animal Preservation Bill, 1958 (to be introduced). |
| Monday, 17th March 1958 .. | Government Bills that may be passed by the Assembly. |
| Tuesday, 18th March 1958 .. | The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1958, and other Government Bills. |
| Wednesday, 19th March 1958 .. | Presentation of the Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1957–58 and other Government Bills, if any. |
| Thursday, 20th March 1958 .. | Government Bills that may be passed by the Assembly. |
| Tuesday, 25th March 1958 ..<br>Thursday, 27th March 1958 .. | Discussion on the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Madras on the Report of the Official Language Commission. |
| Wednesday, 26th March 1958 .. | Discussion on the Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1957–58. |
| Friday, 28th March 1958 | Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1958, subject to the Bill being passed by the Assembly. |

The Council will meet from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on all these days.

Further programme will be announced in due course.

## III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

### DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1958–59—*cont.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now continue the discussion on the Budget.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : On a point of information, Sir. Would it not be possible to display in the lobby outside the list of speakers for the day and also give an indication of the time when they would be speaking so that we may have that information . . .

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MR. CHAIRMAN : It would not be possible to do that. It is quite impossible. I do not get the names of speakers beforehand sometimes. Chits come in when I am sitting here. It is difficult to adjust the time for the speakers. That is why some Members are disappointed at times.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I have suggested this because there is such a facility provided in other countries, in our Parliament and in some other Parliaments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Unless the hon. Members who intend to speak give me their names in time, I cannot adjust the time. Such a thing never happens.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as usual the hon. Member Sri Purushotham initiated the debate on the Budget and right from the beginning he showered plenty of blessings on the Government. I do not grudge it. As usual, he showered blessings—please mark the word 'blessings'. When he was talking on the taxation proposals. I wondered whether even for them blessings were required and that too, blessings in plenty. Well, that is by the way.

After a very careful perusal of the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister and also the supplemental speech—if I could use that expression—of the Leader of the House, one comes to the fair conclusion that the Madras Government, no doubt with the limited resources at their disposal to the tune of Rs. 62 crores, have done very well in spreading them uniformly and evenly on the various departments. On that account, there cannot be much criticism that a particular department has been starved or has not been treated properly or that another department has been given much more than what is necessary. Of course, arguments can be advanced on either side, but those who are in power, with all the information at their disposal, have tried to do their best to have a uniform spreading of the expenditure on the various departments, particularly those connected with nation-building activities. With the limited resources of our State, that is, Rs. 62·40 crores—it will come to Rs. 63 crores—we are spending a sum of Rs. 12 crores and odd on Education. It works out to more or less 20 per cent of the entire Revenue Account. As was said by the Hon. the Leader of the House in his speech, compared to the figure of Rs. 4 crores and odd in the year 1945–46, we have got now Rs. 12 crores for Education in spite of the fact that the State is smaller than what it was in the year 1945–46 in respect of area. Really we may take credit for it. If we have comparative figures for the States, we can find out whether the Madras State is the only State which is spending such a substantial sum on Education. I have no grievance on that account. When I was listening to the speeches of some of the Members representing the teachers, I was anxious to know what suggestions they would offer to do something for the teachers. I do have all my sympathy for them. They being educationists and being in the know of things better, I

thought that they could surely suggest to the Government, 'No doubt you are spending Rs. 12 crores. You can effect economy here and there and that amount or whatever is saved could be diverted to giving relief to the teachers.' Unless such a suggestion is made, it would be very difficult to adjust things. If the entire expenditure on Education is taken into consideration, we will find that every item—whether at the University level or on the technical side—is thought of only because there is a dire necessity for it. However, we should feel happy and proud that a sum of Rs. 12 crores is being spent on a single item, namely, Education, which works out to 20 per cent of the entire income in 1958–59. I do not want to say much about Education here. But I may remind the Hon. the Leader of the House—as I stated last year—that the Government themselves thought of the great difficulties to which second grade colleges were put, financially at any rate, when they were upgraded to the first grade. The Minister for Finance who fortunately happens to be the Minister for Education also felt the difficulties to which they were put. He said, 'The Government of Madras appreciate the difficulty. We are in correspondence with the Central Government.' If I remember aright, last year there was a matching grant also to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs. What happened to that? At what stage is it now? I request the Hon. the Leader of the House to clarify that point. But might I say on this occasion that the second grade colleges which were upgraded last year are in dire need of financial help and that if something is not forthcoming from the Government, they will be put to a good deal of trouble in the coming year? I am sure the Leader of the House will bestow some thought and attention on this.

3-20 p.m. Then, Sir, there is the second aspect—the question of our finances. I was just perusing the statement of the Hon. the Finance Minister in his Budget speech. I do not want to take up the time of the House by reading the whole thing. He has stated, "The Commission's recommendations do not meet our case in full". But the Hon. the Finance Minister, being a clever man, has not given any specific reasons for that but has left it at that. It would have been much better if he had said how the recommendations of the Finance Commission had fallen short of our expectations. There is also another significant statement in his Budget speech. It is stated, "We may no doubt feel that a more liberal approach would have been justified, but we must appreciate that the resources of the Centre are also limited . . ." Here also the statement is in contradicting terms. The Government of Madras may have some reason or other for not agreeing with the recommendations and findings of the Finance Commission. It may be political or otherwise. All the same, I may say, Sir, that the Madras State has not been treated in the manner in which and the extent to which we expected the Finance Commission to deal with it.

Sir, there is another thing. If I could refer to you, Sir, the Madras State has been classified for all practical purposes as a forward State throughout India. This is so as far as my knowledge

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goes. I want to know from the Hon. the Leader of the House on what basis the Madras State has been classified as a forward State. It might perhaps have been so before 1953. Then because of its size, because of its population and because of its historical importance the Madras State might have been regarded as a forward State. We are not sorry for that.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : ' Forward ', yes, in respect of taxation.

Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Possibly, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is correct in that respect. But, Sir, that is by the way. I really do not know why Madras State should be regarded as a forward State. Only three States in India are classified as " forward States ". They are Madras, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. The rest of the States are regarded as " backward States ". This may be, I think, economically or financially. They are, therefore, being given assistance by the Central Government. This year some of these States have been given a sum of four crores of rupees. Similarly, I think Madras should have been classified as backward so that similar financial assistance could be secured. I may, particularly, mention here that we are really backward, backward in resources, backward in industrial development and backward in other activities. If the criteria for deciding whether a particular State is backward or not are really applied, Madras should have been classified as a " backward " State, and, as I said earlier, a sum of four crores of rupees could be secured. Then we could have allotted that sum for primary education or for small nation-building activities.

I may also incidentally point out, Sir, that there is no note on what the assets and the liabilities of the State are. This should have been noted so that the public could watch what our public debt is. But we do not have ready information.

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : It has been mentioned in the last year's Budget.

Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Then, Sir, there is also the question of paying interest at varied rates on the loans. There is also the demand, I think, from the Government of Madras that instead of the Government paying interest ranging from 3 per cent to $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, it would be much better for the Government of Madras to consolidate all their debts and fix the interest at a uniform rate of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But I leave it to the Government for decision.

Sir, when I am speaking on this subject, I must say that last year's Budget was a deficit Budget to the tune of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores. But I am happy to note that conditions have improved since then. The Government can take credit and the Hon. the Finance Minister also takes credit for that.

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(Deputy Chairman in the Chair).

3-30 p.m. Therefore, Sir, when such was the position, I do not feel that conditions are in any way going to be bad as far as this year is concerned. If we take the speech of the Finance Minister, we see that he himself visualises that this year will be better in point of finance than last year. If this is the position, I see no justification for the Government to launch on these new taxation measures. Might I assure the Leader of the House and all those who are on the Treasury Benches that it is not just for the pleasure of making criticism that I am referring to these taxation proposals, though it is likely to be taken that it is usual for a Member of the Opposition to criticise all taxation proposals? Since 1946 I find that there has not been a single year wherein the Government have not brought forward taxation proposals. I speak subject to correction.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Other States have more.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I remind the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar that our Ministers are very intelligent? When it suits them, they quote other States and other Ministries. When it does not suit them, they say, 'Why should we follow other States?' I am at a loss to understand why we should have taxation proposals. The deficit for this year is very much less. It is about Rs. 1,35,00,000. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: It is one crore and five lakhs of rupees). After taking into account the amount which the Government expect from the Government of India, the net deficit this year will be one crore and five lakhs of rupees. I do not understand the logic or the reasons, much less the arguments, for launching on these taxation proposals to cover this very small deficit. Accustomed as the Government are for the last twelve years to bring in taxation measures, this year also they have brought forward taxation measures. They think probably, 'Let us not exclude any fresh tax, for that would be a bad precedent next year'. Thank God, they have restricted the taxation measures to three.

First, let me take the agricultural income-tax, and say a few words on it and leave it then to our expert, the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, to deal with it with all the legal acumen and knowledge that he possesses. Let me not spoil it by making a lengthy speech. We can leave the entire thing to him. Here I may draw the attention of the House to the fact that Member after Member, right from 1946, was criticising the Government for their taxation proposals. Members were asking Government, 'Why not you have agricultural income-tax?' I am sorry I do not have the record here of the various speeches of the Finance Minister. But year after year the reply was. 'It is easy to make the suggestion to have agricultural income-tax. But it is so difficult to collect it'. I think right from 1946 to 1952 (I can quote two gentlemen in this connection, though it may be embarrassing to them—one is the Hon. the Home Minister and the other is the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar), when repeated attempts were made not

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only by the Members of the Opposition but also by the Members of the Party in power to have an agricultural income-tax, they said, ' It is easy to speak of an agricultural income-tax, but very difficult to collect '.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have yielded to democratic pressure.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I wish you kept up to this spirit in all matters and not with reference to taxation matters only. They said that an agricultural income-tax was very difficult to collect and was very cumbersome. Now, they are imposing this agricultural income-tax. But the difficulties to which people will be put are very great. What is the machinery they are going to create, and how are they going to collect the tax? What amount of trouble the people will be put to by having to keep accounts and submit accounts and also appeal? I will only say, ' God take care of these landholders in this State of Madras '. The day is not very far off when the landholders will voluntarily come to the Government and say, ' You can take our entire lands and put them to whatever use you like '. Not being an agriculturist myself and knowing very little about agriculture, I ask the Government whether they have examined the aspect how far this tax will affect the food production of our State. The other aspect to which I wish to refer here is that the Government will take the other income also just for the purpose of fixing the grade of taxation. I think the Press has already commented (and also Advocates have remarked) on the legal obligations involved and have expressed doubts whether this Government are competent to impose this tax. I leave the matter at this, and I am sure my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar will take it up from where I left.

The next taxation proposal is to increase the levy on diesel oil. Here also I am sorry to point out that there is no justification for an increase. The argument is, ' You are paying 35 naye paise on petrol; why should the levy on diesel oil be 10 naye paise? ' This is no argument at all. The Government must know that people have switched over to diesel oil at an enormous cost. If we now impose on them this increased levy, they will be put to a lot of trouble. Just now the lorry services which are run in our State have been very helpful in transporting goods. I see the Hon. the Finance Minister is now entering the Chamber when I am making a small criticism of the taxation proposals. This increase of tax on the diesel oil from 10 to 35 naye paise is not justified. I know many of the people who are in the trade had to spend a lot of money to effect the change from petrol to diesel oil. They did so, because diesel oil was cheaper. This increase will surely affect the transport industry in Madras State. After all, the increase that the Government propose is going to be passed on to the people who are using the lorries.

The hon. Member Sri Purushotham had some sympathy for the cinema-goer. He pleaded their cause. After all, the only recreation for the poor is a visit to a cinema house once a week or

a fortnight. Though the cinema-goer may not have to pay much, still I do not think there is any need for this tax. I am of the emphatic opinion that there is no necessity for this taxation. Even this so-called deficit of one crore and five lakhs of rupees could be managed.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : As they did last year.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Thank you very much.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : But there is no Finance Commission now.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The speech of the Finance Minister itself contains two or three reasons. One is that in spite of the fact that there was a huge deficit to the tune of Rs. 2½ crores, conditions in our State have so improved that we are on the road to progress and that we were able to wipe out the deficit, apart from some windfalls from the decision of the Finance Commission. This year the Hon. Minister is sanguine and optimistic that the Government of India will reduce the rate of interest on loans, which would result in a saving of Rs. 60 lakhs. This is a valid factor to say that there is no necessity to cover the Budget deficit. As I have said earlier, accustomed as they are to taxation proposals year after year, the Government have brought in taxation proposals. They think, 'Let us do this irrespective of other considerations'.

I find in the Budget Memorandum that there is a statement of excess expenditure incurred by the various departments. That gives us an indication as to the excess amount which has been spent in the current year. But I do not think I shall be able to locate the figures. We find that there are shortfalls also in expenditure. The departments do not utilise the full amount allotted. In spite of my attempts, I am not able to get at the figures. However, I would be very much obliged if the Leader of the House would look into this.

At page 3 of the Budget speech, the Finance Minister says that the cost of living index has gone to 512 in December 1957.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This is food price index

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The food price index has increased to 512. There is the statement that there is an increase in production. There is also the statement that all our schemes are working very well. It is the duty of the Government to find out why prices of food articles have gone up so much in this State of Madras.

3-40 p.m. As far as this State is concerned, this is one difficult problem. The whole economy of this State depends on food prices. Unfortunately, in the last three or four months, food prices have gone up considerably. I want to know from the Hon. the Leader of the House what steps the Government have taken to keep the prices

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at a reasonable level. I do not want that the agriculturists should be deprived of proper price for their produce. But the price should be reasonable. I hope some light would be thrown on this question when the Hon. the Leader of the House replies to the debate.

The Hon. the Minister for Electricity is not here. The Electricity Department is one department of which we can be proud. In the matter of electrification, Madras has been able to progress considerably in the last six or eight years. Unfortunately, however, at present, due to failure of monsoons, there is a power cut of 25 per cent. I am sure that with the completion of the Periyar Scheme and with the starting of an additional thermal station in Madras, there will be no need for any power cut in the future. This is one Department which has done creditably well.

Apart from electrification, the electricity schemes have another purpose. They help the development of industries in the State. Times without number, we have been saying that Madras cannot boast of any heavy industry either in the public sector or in the private sector. The reasons for this state of affairs, I may say, are not far to seek. Private capital is very shy. People are not prepared to come forward to finance such schemes for they are terribly afraid of the income-tax burden. They feel that any effort on their part to start heavy industries will only result in more tax being paid to the Government. May I say that the patriotic spirit in them should compel them to come forward to start heavy industries? We must find a way out of this difficulty. In fact, there are many heavy industries which are capable of development in the private sector. Bauxite industry, for instance, can be taken up in the private sector and developed. I know the Madras Government—particularly the Hon. the Minister in charge of Industries—are anxious to help in the starting of heavy industries in the State. I am sure he will take the initiative and see that the private sector in the State is encouraged to take up this industry and develop it. If this is done, we can feel proud that in spite of difficulties, we have been able to set up heavy industries in the State.

With regard to small-scale industries, no one could have any grievance as far as this State is concerned. The Government have done their best. The Industrial Estate at Guindy which has cost the Government eighty lakhs of rupees is evidence of the Government's interest in the development of small-scale industries. Not only accommodation but other facilities have been provided for the opening of factories and the like. The analytical and testing laboratories will give expert advice in the setting up of new factories. The location of the polytechnic there is another great achievement. I am sure the people will come forward to take full advantage of these facilities and start new industries. They must take the risk. After all, in all things, there is risk in the initial stages. It is worth while taking that risk because we will be providing employment to a good number of people by starting new industries. Situated as we are, we have to depend on small-scale industries only in our State. We can have heavy industries also but they cannot be more than a few.

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The next item I would like to refer to is the problem of handloom weavers. The hon. Members Mr. Arunachalam and Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar are better fitted to speak on this subject, I know. Still, I would like to make a few remarks in passing. There is one aspect of the problem which the Government have not examined. They have been saying—and the Central Government also feel—that all handloom weavers should come within the co-operative fold. They have gone to the maximum extent possible to help the weavers get into the co-operative fold. In spite of the best facilities provided, I am sure a major percentage of weavers are still outside the co-operative fold. Have the Government enquired into the causes for this? Why have these people not taken advantage of the offer made by the State as well as the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: May I remind the hon. Member that the membership of the co-operative societies has gone up from 90,000 to 190,000?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It would be better if the Hon. Minister gives the percentage of membership.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Forty per cent in the co-operative fold and 60 per cent outside.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: That is what I want. I am not disputing your statement. All that I say is, in spite of the sincere and best efforts of the Government, a majority of weavers have kept out of the co-operative fold. As the Hon. Minister said, 60 per cent are outside it. He will kindly examine the causes.

Then, Sir, as regards housing, the Government may say that much has been attempted or is being attempted so that the housing problem may be solved in Madras City and elsewhere. As far as the City is concerned, the fundamental duty of the Government is to clear the slums. No doubt, we are spending some amount on the clearance of slums. The difficulty is, when we try to remove the slum-dwellers from the slums, more slums spring up round about or in the heart of the City. Therefore, this is a very important problem which the Government should solve immediately. When I am on this subject, I would like to point out that the best solution to this problem is provision of houses for the Government officials first. The capital expenditure that may be incurred on this account is worth while because Government officials are undoubtedly suffering a lot. I do not say that there should be a scheme to provide houses for Government officials at all levels. Let them attend to the needs of those at the lower levels. That will incidentally solve the housing problem generally.

Sir, I have taken thirty minutes.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thirty-five minutes.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I am thankful to you, Sir. The Government should not think that it is their duty to bring in taxation proposals and that it is the duty of the Opposition to

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oppose them. Whatever they may think about previous years, this year, there is no case for the Hon. the Minister for Finance to come up with taxation proposals. Well, he could wait. If he waits, there is every possibility of our State getting the benefit of reduced rates of interest on loans taken from the Central Government. I am sure the State Exchequer could take credit for sixty lakhs of rupees this way which would, to a great extent, wipe out our deficit. I feel that the Government should consider that aspect.

In this connection, I might make a reference to the portfolio in charge of the Hon. the Home Minister. I was surprised to find that there was no reference to law and order in the State of Madras and the expenditure on the Police. In the previous Budget speeches there used to be always some reference or other to the law and order situation and the expenditure on the Police. As I have said, I do not want to go into anything in particular. We are always proud of our Police Department and the people here with a due sense of responsibility have been giving them all possible help to function successfully and efficiently. Not only that. Hon. Members here are also very careful not to say a word on the floor of this House which would impair their morale. I am sure and confident that if cases of excesses especially at the lower levels are brought to the notice of the Government, the Home Minister would surely go into them and prevent them. Nobody would like that the bad elements should be encouraged. Everyone would want that they should be put down, and with a strong hand, if necessary. Whenever excesses are noticed—we had some reports of excess—I am sure that the Hon. the Home Minister will do well to see that they do not recur.

3-50 p.m.

Another reference I should like to make in this connection after reading some reports is this. The other day there was a decision of a High Court Judge to the effect that whenever anti-corruption proceedings were instituted against any officer, an officer of at least an equal rank should always be asked to enquire into the case. I am told that there have been many cases in which officers of lower rank have been asked to enquire and examine witnesses. This is a bad state of affairs. I refer to this because even a High Court Judge has expressed the view that only an officer of equal rank, if not of a higher rank, should be asked to enquire into such cases.

While I am on this subject, I might also refer to another matter. If officers are corrupt, by all means punish them. But, in some cases, simply because an officer has been charged with corruption, all methods are resorted to to get evidence from all and sundry and particularly from the low type of people against their own officers. I do not say that that particular officer should not be punished. He may be punished. That does not matter. But the whole morale of the team, whether it be in the Police Department or in the Agricultural Department or in any other department, would be considerably affected if such a procedure to obtain evidence is adopted. I think I have made my point clear

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to the Hon. Minister. My main point is this. An officer might be charged with corruption. There will be an enquiry. It might be possible that even though there might be no evidence, since the officer has been charged with corruption, they might want to create evidence through the agency of small people, loafers, people of no means. That would be a bad thing to do because that would affect the morale of the officers continuing in service.

Sir, I wish the Government all success. I am sure their plans and programmes will work well and surely when we meet next time—I am sure we will all meet next time—we will be told, in 1958–59 we made considerable progress. In fact, our progress had been beyond our expectations in the field of production and so on and in spite of meagre resources—this sum of Rs. 62 crores in these days is not a big sum because prices have gone up and this would only be equal to only Rs. 12 crores or so in 1945 or 1946—the Government of Madras have done their best to serve the people of the State.'

**Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty**: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a very brief speech on the Budget The first thing I should like to say is this. This Budget is not a spectacular Budget. It is a realistic Budget giving only a picture of the realities of the situation and not raising unnecessary hopes or putting into our hearts groundless fears. Therefore, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance on the very sober and realistic Budget that he has prepared.

It is said, Sir, that major irrigation schemes have been taken up. I am very glad to hear that but, unfortunately, all these important schemes of irrigation do not seem to produce more food for the people of our country. It is a curious fact. I was thinking about it and I remember the Tamil saying : ' சோழவள நாடு சோறுடைத்து '. In the Chola country where the Cauvery flows, there is plenty of food and in Pandiya Nadu, there is plenty of 'muthu', that is, pearls, and in Sera Nadu there is plenty of வேழம் , that is, elephants. But, unfortunately, although the Cauvery is still flowing in the southern districts of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli, I do not think there has been anything like an increase in food production in our State. It is an unfortunate thing that we are not self-sufficient in the matter of food but are obliged to import food of the value of many crores of rupees, thereby making food not only dearer but also impoverishing the people by taking the money away from our own State to some other State or country. I deprecate this thing and I hope that the Government will do something in this matter. All these hopes of the Government doing things are only pious hopes. I do not believe that the Government will be able to do anything unless the people are behind the Government and push them on to do something for them. The Government are always everywhere lethargic. There is an initial inertia and, therefore, unless the people push on the Government, the Government won't do anything.

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There is one thing more with regard to food. I read a great deal about what is called the multi-purpose food. This food consists of a combination of groundnut—that which remains after the oil has been extracted, groundnut cake—and then Bengalgram. These are mixed together, and made into what is called the multi-purpose food. When I was thinking about it, I remembered what my grandmother used to say. Whenever I ate ' Kadalakai ' or ' Verkadalai '—I was very fond of it—she used to say, ' Don't eat this. It would make you giddy and spoil your digestion.' If I ate it in spite of her opposition and without taking her consent, she used to give me jaggery of the size of a marble because, according to her idea, jaggery was the antidote to the mischievous effects that the groundnuts produced. I hope, Sir, that the Government in giving this multi-purpose food are also preparing to give jaggery to those people to whom this multi-purpose food is to be given. I would like to warn the Corporation of Madras and other public bodies feeding the poor during the midday meals that they should not have recourse to the multi-purpose food which is bound to produce manifold diseases in our State in addition to the diseases already current. Therefore, I do not want this multi-purpose food to be popularised. Of course, I know our people won't take to it. Therefore, let not the Government make any huge efforts to popularise this food for the sake of increasing our food supply. That is one thing I want to say.

Sir, the conditions of our manual labourers have by no means improved. I am referring to the workers in the Electricity Department. They get Rs. 18 as basic wage and Rs. 30 as dearness allowance whereas in the textile mills—I know the conditions of the workers there as I have been connected with those workers also—the ordinary salary of a worker has increased and the dearness allowance is three annas for every point increase in the index number. It is not left to the sweet will and pleasure of the officers to give what dearness allowance they please. It has been fixed so that the workers in the textile mills may know how much they can demand from their employers who are making enormous profits.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

The Electricity Department is also, I believe, making profits and it seems to me necessary that they should look into this matter, taking into consideration the representations of the workers of the Electricity Department as well as the management and come to some just and equitable settlement with regard to the basic pay as well as the dearness allowance to be paid to them, whether it should be paid in lump sum or according to a certain graded scale. I am pleading on behalf of the workers of the Electricity Department as I am bound to plead on behalf of all workers in the various industries. because the workers are the backbone of our country, whether in the agricultural sector or in the non-agricultural sector. If they are dissatisfied, it means the whole community as such is dissatisfied. and if they are satisfied, it means the whole community is satisfied. If they are not satisfied, there is bound to be constant trouble and friction between the employers and the workers. But

I find that amicable negotiations and arrangements are proceeding for compromise and truce. A very good example has been set by the Government in the Kerala State to whom I offer my congratulations. They have been able to settle many of the differences in the industrial field between labour and management by personal contact of the Minister himself with the workers on the one hand and the management on the other. I hope that our Labour
4 p.m. Minister who has been himself working in the field of labour—I remember the days when he and I used to walk together in the field of labour—will not forget his old ideals but will interest himself as much as possible in bringing about a settlement by negotiation and compromise between the workers and the management.

I do not want to say more on the issues in the Budget except to say that the Government have not imposed many taxes. It is not a deficit Budget that has been presented. I won't be sorry if a deficit Budget is presented, provided the deficit is brought about by good schemes for the improvement of the condition of the people. But, as I said, it is a realistic Budget, keeping within the limits of our capacity and the limits of our hopes. I hope that this example will be followed in future years by other Ministers who will not indulge in vain hopes and illusions about the future.

I hope that the food production in our State will increase by leaps and bounds very soon. If the Government can do anything at all, let them come forward and do all that they can to improve the food supply and make at least the Tamil country self-sufficient in the matter of food as it was in ancient times. Even when there was famine, in the olden days, people used to come to the South because there was plenty of food here. But, unfortunately, the Tamil country is in the grip of famine, shortage of food and increasing price of foodstuffs. Therefore, I hope that the Government would do something in the matter of increasing food production and food supply so that our people may feel that the Government are really a democratic Government and not a bureaucratic Government as they were in the days of old. Now, the bureaucracy has been replaced by a Cabinet Ministry which, I hope, will function better than the old Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. I hope that all these hopes that we have entertained will be realised sooner or later and that we shall find that Madras is really the foremost State in the whole of India in the matter of self-sufficiency in food, prosperity and progress.

With regard to industrial development, Madras is not so very rich as Bombay. That is because our industrialists are backward in the matter of investing money. They are afraid that sooner or later the Government may nationalise these industries. I am glad that this fear is in the minds of capitalists that sooner or later all their concerns in which they are making enormous profits may go to the benefit of the State and that the State will employ them for the benefit of the people.

With these words, I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on the very sober and realistic Budget that he has prepared and presented. I hope that we shall soon have self-sufficiency

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in the matter of food and further expansion in the industrial field both in the private and public sectors. I am not afraid of public competiton with the private sector. It would be all the better for the private sector to have a competitor in the State so that they may be on their guard with regard to the management of their institutions.

With these words, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister on the very sober and realistic picture that he has drawn and the Budget that he has presented without imposing great burdens of taxation. Of course, small taxes have been proposed. But I hope that all those difficulties will be tided over. There is a small deficit and the Government of India seem to have come forward to help with a philanthropic motive.

தமிழிலே சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால், மத்திய சர்க்கார் நம்முடைய ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரை நாளொரு மேனியும் பொழுதொரு வண்ணமுமாக வளர்க்கிறார்கள்.

• **Dr. A. SREENIVASAN** : திருதராஷ்டிரன் வளர்த்தாற்போல ! (சிரிப்பு).

**Sri V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY** : தாய் எப்படி தன்னுடைய பிள்ளையை வளர்க்கிறாளோ, அம்மாதிரி நம்முடைய மத்திய சர்க்கார் ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரை வளர்க்கிறார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்காரில் இருக்கிற பெரிய பெரிய மந்திரிகள்கூட நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருக்கிற தலைவர்களை அவ்வளவாக மதிக்கிறதில்லை என்று பெரிய டெமான்ஸ்ட்ரேஷன் எல்லாம் நடந்தது. தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருப்பவர்கள் அப்படி அல்ல. அவர்கள் ஒருக்காலும் தாழ்ந்தவர்கள் அல்ல. ஆதிகாலம் தொடங்கியே வடக்கிற்கும் தெற்கிற்கும் எப்பொழுதுமே ஒருவிதமான சண்டை உண்டு. வடக்கே இருப்பவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் தெற்கிலிருந்து வருபவர்கள் மீது ஆட்சி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு விருப்பம் வந்தது. அதையெல்லாம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருப்பவர்கள் உடைத்துத் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழி ஆகிவிட்டது. அதைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து, இன்னும் பலவித முயற்சிகளையும் செய்து நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு ஆகவேண்டிய விஷயங்களிலே குறிப்பாக இருந்து (ஸெல்ப்-ஸபிஷியன்ஸி) தன் நிறைவு பெறுவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். தன்னுடைய வயிற்றுக்கு எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமோ அதைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நம்முடைய கவர்ண்மெண்டார் பொது ஜனங்களோடு ஒத்துழைத்து ஆக வேண்டியதைச் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்பி, என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

**Dr. A. SREENIVASAN** : ததாஸ்து ! (சிரிப்பு).

* **Sri V. R. RANGANATHAN** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not quite competent to deal with the Budget. There are more competent people here for that purpose. I will only confine my remarks as usual to Education, and that too, to the administrative side of education. Before I do that, I would like to refer to one or two things. First of all, as the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan and others pointed out, it would have been better if the small deficit had been left uncovered. After all, nobody in these days is frightened by deficit Budgets. When the Central Government have presented a Budget with a deficit of about Rs. 30 crores, why not we have a deficit of Rs. 1·05 crores? But the

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4-10 p.m. two taxes that are being proposed will directly hit the food production in the State. The proposal to introduce agricultural income-tax in respect of all lands is certainly going to affect the landowners. It will also certainly affect food production. Could you not postpone its introduction? We have been talking of self-sufficiency in food. But nothing is being done to strengthen the hands of the landholders or to increase the food production.

Then, there is the other tax, the tax on diesel oil. I do not care what happens to the transport though many people are worried about it. I certainly feel that it will affect agriculture also. That is my point. A large number of oil engines are being used for agricultural purposes. They will have to pay more and you may very well know what a pie means to the landholder. The other day somebody said—I do not want to say who he is—that only fools took to agriculture. I think it looks like that. Whatever step you take, it affects agriculture to some extent, directly or indirectly. Then also, Sir, we used to talk about the Japanese method of cultivation which was expected to bring about a revolution in our methods of cultivation and to increase our food production. But I find that there is no reference to it in the Budget speech.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: There is reference to it on page 4 of the Budget speech.

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: I was not aware of this. Anyhow, we would like to know what exactly has happened there. Are they going to give up the experiment? Has it proved successful? Or, is it to be changed over to a modified method to suit our conditions? We would like to have a little more information on this point.

Next, Sir, I come to the Guindy Industrial Estate. I am only sorry that when the Government have planned for ninety units, only fifty-two units have been taken over. In spite of the fact that they have provided all the amenities there, provided concessions and every inducement possible, it is still found that as many as 40 units have been left without occupation. I am not after the fact that these units have to be occupied. The fact is that you cannot build an estate and say, 'please go and occupy'. I may say that Guindy is not the proper place for the location of this industrial activity. We cannot compel industrialists to occupy the units. The only alternative will be to prevent by compulsion the starting of any industries within the City limits. I do not know if the Government can do it. The drastic thing will be to shift all industries from the City to Guindy and outside the City limits. I may mention here that a similar situation arose some time back. About 30 or 40 years back—perhaps the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will remember it—the Institute of Science at Bangalore made halls. But the halls could not be put to use. This was due to the fact that it was done without proper planning. So, what I say is that buildings and laboratories should not be built without proper planning.

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The other thing I would like to refer to is the provision in the Health Budget for taking over local fund dispensaries. I think it is a right move. But I think we are moving very slowly because I may mention that some of these dispensaries are either without doctors or even where there are doctors, they are without drugs. So much so, very little or no useful purpose is being served there. But when Government take them over, at least there will be some pressure from the public and they will be able to attend to the needs of the dispensaries better. But the pace of progress is very slow. I wish more and more local fund dispensaries are brought under Government control.

Speaking about rural dispensaries, Sir, I do not think that we have done enough to induce our doctors—medical men—to go to the villages and take up jobs there. There is a proposal here to give some kind of compensation to them. What exactly is the quantum of compensation, I do not know. But I am sure that it will not be adequate enough for any medical officer to be induced to go there. After all, it is a professional course on which a sum of about ten thousand rupees is spent by a student for four years' study. Afterwards, if he is to be sent to an out-of-the-way place where he does not have the means of education for his children, a proper house to live in and the ordinary amenities, it is rather difficult to induce him to live there. Unless you give compensation equal at least to the salary one is getting here, I do not think you can induce anybody to live there.

There is one other thing. It is rather depressing to note that many of these doctors are kept in the same place for years without any chance being given to others to go and work there. I am not saying that doctors in the General Hospital should be transferred to the Stanley Hospital or from the Stanley Hospital to the General Hospital or to the Royapettah Hospital. I am speaking about doctors kept in hospitals in out-of-the-way places that are ill-equipped. I think there must be a system of periodical transfer of doctors so that others may go there, take advantage of the various facilities there and get acquainted with the working of the dispensaries.

Sir, there is one other matter. That is about education. The increased provision that is made in the Budget particularly for elementary education is very welcome. But I want to know, Sir, without proper staff, without qualified teachers and contented staff —how you are going to improve education in the rural centres. Figures were given to the effect that in Government schools, about half the number of posts were held by teachers not qualified for the posts. Then, how are the Government going to fill up the posts? Unless they improve the service conditions, I do not think they can ever have a contented staff.

There is also the other point about education. That is about the reorganisation of secondary education. The expenditure is likely to go up and I do not know whether the Government are looking forward to the Central Government grant or whether they

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will spend more and more every year. I do not know if there is any progressive scale of expenditure fixed. Some recommendation was made by the Select Committee. I do not know whether the Government are going to implement it fully.

There is provision for supply of midday meals. This is welcome. I think that even if the children do not receive proper education. at least they improve in health. I want to know, Sir, whether the Government are going to leave it to the teachers to manage the whole thing. Some years ago when we had the provision of midday meals in ' compulsory ' areas, we had a perfect organisation—perfect that could be obtained at that time—for supervising the supply of midday meals. There was a register of attendance. We had also supervisors to go and see that the children were properly fed and educated.

4-20 p.m. Now, Sir, there is so much talk about midday meals. Every official is keyed to preparing statistics and data for publication. It is easy to produce statistics. I definitely use the word ' statistics ', because very little is actually done. If my information is correct, most of these things are done just to please the superior officers and to satisfy the pressure from the officers. Where voluntary help is possible, it should be done without official pressure. The moment you use official influence to get help, it will be a failure. What is happening in regard to some of these projects is likely to be repeated in the case of midday meals, and this will be disastrous for children. How are the Government going to utilise this provision of Rs. 20 lakhs? If we say that the amount should be spent in each village or in each centre, that is not going to take place. What will happen is this. Out of what the Government give, they would be able to manage and then produce accounts to show that the other half was met by public donations. I think we have to safeguard these things. I understand that the Central Government are going to give us some grant in regard to the supply of midday meals, but they make it a condition that unless a specific amount is spent by the State Government, that amount would not be forthcoming. This means that we will have to maintain proper accounts and proper records. I hope this will be one way of checking the craze for producing statistics of midday meals.

Many of the subordinates have confessed to me that very little is being done actually. They have just to send reports to please their superior officers, because they do not want to be regarded as persons who are not co-operating with the Director's policy. It is worth while looking into the matter before the scheme is actually put into effect. It is worth while constituting a committee to see that this is done in the proper way.

There is another aspect. If we ask the teachers to go from door to door and beg foodgrains and money for this midday meal, it is not a desirable thing at all. It will merely place the teachers under an obligation, and I do not like the teachers to be under

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any obligation to any parent or even the local people. It is much better that voluntary help is always taken. But there should be no pressure and there should be no frowning when people do not co-operate with the Government. I mention this, because there is the talk going on about midday meals, and I find that every officer complains that he is not allowed time to attend to his other normal duties because the Director is using so much of pressure to obtain statistics and display them in his office and probably furnish the same to Government to show how effectively the midday meal scheme is working in his department. I went to a place not far away from Madras on a Sunday, and I was told that the Director was there and that the midday meal supply was inaugurated. I asked, 'How did it happen on a Sunday?', and I was told that it could happen only on a Sunday because on other days they did not get the midday meal. This is the kind of talk going on. I would like to say that this must be checked and the scheme run properly or given up altogether.

On the question of language and the service conditions of teachers, I have got a lot to say. A notification has been issued by the Madras Public Service Commission inviting applications for the posts of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, Upper Division Clerks in the Secretariat, and so on. One of the conditions laid down is that the candidate must possess an adequate knowledge of Tamil. 'Adequate knowledge' of the language is explained in this way, namely, that the candidate must have studied that language (Tamil) in his high school course. Look at the implication of this. Anybody who applies for this job must have studied Tamil in his high school course. Now, if this is to be the condition of service, what happens to those people, Muslims for instance, whose mother tongue is Urdu? What happens to those people who have studied only Urdu in the high school course? Will not the Government give them time to qualify themselves later on by passing a test in the language or gaining adequate knowledge of it? No doubt, Tamil is going to be the language of the Madras State. But this can be done gradually. Why should the Government at one stroke exclude a large number of people from service? They may be a minority. Why shut them out from taking to Government jobs? The Government must give them sufficient notice. If they say, 'From to-day nobody will be admitted to Government service unless he has an adequate knowledge of Tamil', that will be hard on those whose mother tongue is not Tamil. The Government can say that within a period of five years everyone should get qualified in Tamil. Why not the Government introduce some such rule? We are actually barring the door to Government service to a large section of people, whose fault is that they studied their mother tongue in the high school course.

This takes me on to another akin subject, and that is with reference to the safeguards of the interests of minorities. We have always talked about safeguarding the interests of minorities by

providing special schools for them and also educational facilities. What is happening in Tiruchirappalli town in the past two years? A large number of Urdu schools have been closed. They were asked to take to Tamil, as otherwise their schools would not be recognised. Wherever there were Urdu sections, those sections were suppressed. Is this the guarantee that is given? What has happened to the guarantee given to the minorities? A similar thing is happening in Madras City. In the City quite a large number of Telugu sections have been suppressed. I know of instances of high schools which asked for permission to open additional Telugu sections, which was refused by the Director. Is this the encouragement that the Government give for the study of the mother tongue of the minorities in this State? I know that some years back, when I was in service, we had this trouble in Chittoor district. In Chittoor town itself, there was a systematic attempt made by the Telugu Educational Officers, who were ardent Andhras to suppress Tamil. Actually Tamil sections were closed and Tamil schools were abolished, and it took me considerable time to restore those Tamil schools. Now I find some of them are flourishing and some others are closed down. Should we not do better in our State? We have always been tolerant to other languages. Why should we close down Telugu sections and why should we refuse permission for opening Telugu sections? I can even mention the names of Telugu institutions which applied for permission to open additional Telugu sections, which was refused.

4-30 p.m. There is an akin subject which again relates to the Muslim community. The Presidency College had a unique course, an Honours Course in Islamic History. I do not think there is any other college in this State or in the neighbouring States, which has it. It was a fairly popular course. The only drawback that one had in undergoing that course was that one did not have a sufficient knowledge of Persian. I know what has been happening in the last three years. Admissions are slowly coming down. It was probably represented to the Government that it was not a popular course and that it was a soft Honours course. That was the impression that the Hon. the Minister for Education gave us when he answered a question put by the hon. Member Mr. Mohamed Raza Khan. You will be surprised to know, Sir, that Christians, Hindus and quite a number of other non-Muslims have been taking this course. Now, at the cultural level, will it not be very useful for our students to study other people's points of view, others' religions, history and culture? After all, what is Islamic History? Islamic History is the history of mediaeval Europe. Why should you block its study and refuse to allow students to mix at an intellectual level and try to understand each other's point of view? I think this is dis-service. This is not progress of education. This certainly is not forging unity. About the softness of the Honours course, I would like to clear a misconception. I may tell the Government that this is not a soft course at all. Many of those who have taken Honours in Islamic History—not necessarily Muslims, non-Muslims—have come out

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very successful in competitive examinations conducted, not by the State, but by the Union Public Service Commission. In many cases, these people have topped the list. Still you call it a soft course and this is not the proper way of bringing about correct understanding between the communities in this State.

I now wish to refer to one other aspect of the Administration to which the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham drew the attention of Government some time ago. That is the absence of Administration Reports on the working of the Education Department for the past four years. The last Report we had—what we call the Public Instruction Report—was for the year 1953–54. After that, we have had no Reports at all. I find this strangely coincides with the appointment of the present Director of Public Instruction. He assumed charge in 1954 and ever since, there has been no Public Instruction Report at all. Perhaps, he feels that these Reports will serve no useful purpose, and the Government also agree with him. I would like to know what the Secretariat is doing when the Director has not produced the Report for three years in succession. Cannot it ask him what is the cause for the delay? I made a reference to this matter one year ago. The year has come and gone and we have not had the Report yet. Some of the Departments of Government are publishing half-yearly reports. It is quite a welcome feature. When these departments prepare reports half-yearly, why is the Education Department keeping the public in ignorance of what is happening in the Department? That is a matter which the Hon. the Minister for Education might look into. This question has another aspect also. You not only do not publish your report but you do not also seem to give any information to the Central Government. They want certain statements in time. But they are not furnished. Of course, I have not got a chance to verify the correctness of this position but I have many times asked the officers of the Education Department to find out whether in the progress report of education issued by the Central Government anything is stated about Madras State, whether any tables are incorporated, and so on. They would not give any reply. A few months ago, an officer from another State passed through Madras on his way from Delhi. He met me and in the course of his talk with me, he said that there was no use of waiting for reports from Madras and that they would never be got. This is a disgraceful state of affairs but yet true. It ought to be looked into. Madras had always been proud of sending reports promptly to the Central Government and supplying accurate figures. Now this is the state to which we have been reduced in the past three years.

I then come to Administration Reports relating to district libraries. I do not know whether any district library authority has published its report for the year. The same Director deals with the reports in this case and I am not surprised that they are not published. I may tell you, Sir, that this delay is inexcusable.

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Money is not properly spent and funds are allowed to accumulate except perhaps in the case of Chingleput where my friend, Mr. Purushotham, happens to be the Chairman. About Coimbatore also, I hear very good reports. But on the whole, money is not utilized with the result that some of the district boards have asked for permission to divert the funds for other purposes. It discloses a ridiculous state of affairs when you collect money for a particular purpose and do not use it for that purpose. The district boards want to improve their markets and highways with these funds. This shows the necessity for a separate Director of Libraries who can devote all his time to the organization of libraries and to making them really useful. May I ask whether it is not time now—it is five or six years since the Act came into force—to appoint a committee to go into the question (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: The Act was passed in 1948)—that shows I have a stronger case—whether the aims of the Act have been fully realised, and if not, to suggest ways and means of rectifying the defects, if any, in the Act itself. I think the Government will do well to appoint such a committee. Anyhow, the earlier suggestion of mine—appointment of a separate Director of Libraries—needs sympathetic consideration. At present, the District Educational Officers are expected to attend to this work. They have other duties to perform and they look upon this as additional work. They do not in consequence give much thought or attention to this branch.

Another matter to which I have been repeatedly calling the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Education and the Government by means of letters and by putting questions here is the unduly large number of suspensions in the Education Department. Officers have been suspended for years and the Hon. Minister himself gave the figure that nine officers had been under suspension for more than two years and that the enquiry was still going on. Last year or so, I mentioned in this House that two officers were kept under suspension for two years. Now it is three years. Still, they are under suspension and there is no probability of the Director passing any orders in the near future. There must be some rigid rule in all these matters to ensure that such cases are quickly disposed of. I think there is a rule—and this is more honoured in its breach than in its observance—which says that nobody should be kept under suspension for more than three months without the permission of the Government. I do not think Government permission is now sought. Every loophole is taken full advantage of to extend the period of suspension. And then, there is a limit up to which people could be paid subsistence allowance and beyond that limit it is stopped. Here, when a man is under suspension and his subsistence allowance also is stopped, how is he to get on? When the suspension period is extended, you should also continue to pay the suspension allowance or subsistence allowance. There should be some reason for extending
4·40 p.m. the period. Otherwise, there is no justification for prolonged suspension.

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I know, Sir, the Hon. Minister recently announced that he was appointing an additional Deputy Director to look into the question. That is not going to help him. Already he has sanctioned the post and a man has been appointed. Well, you can take it from me, very soon you will be disillusioned, because it is not the lack of support from the offices, it is not the lack of staff that stands in the way but the bottleneck is really the Director of Public Instruction. If you go into his office and make enquiries, you will find file after file goes into the Director's office but it never comes back. I am sorry I am a little personal. The files never come back. In this connection, I am reminded of a fable. It appears there was a lion's den and the lion invited the cunning fox to walk into the den for a chat. The fox, cunning as he was, found that every step was leading into the den and no step leading out. (Laughter.) The fox was warned. The same thing is happening in the Director's office. You can take it from me that every file goes into his office but never comes back. If any surprise check were to be made, you will find hundreds of such files. This is nothing new in the Education Department. Some years ago we had a Deputy Director who accumulated the files. The Minister then, when he inspected the office, was shown those files and the services of the officer were immediately terminated. He was a man who was asking for extension of his services. That was refused. I am not divulging any departmental secret. Another Minister asked for a list of pending papers. When we told him that so many papers were pending, the outcome was that very soon there was a number of applications for grant of leave. Such things happened in the past but there seems to be no check at all nowadays. Nobody seems to exercise any control. What is the Secretariat for if it is not going to avoid the delays and pull up the Director and find out what is the cause of the delays, and why papers are delayed. What is the kind of Secretariat you are having? I may mention, in this connection, that one of the previous Education Ministers used to call for a fortnightly list of pending papers with the Director. When the list came, the Secretariat used to scrutinise that and make some remarks and pass that on to the Minister. The Minister would call either the Director of Public Instruction or one of his Deputies and ask for the cause of the delay. Within a few days the arrears used to clear up because the Minister was taking an interest. Now, some such thing should be done. Otherwise, the papers with the Director would go on accumulating and for months together no orders would be passed. It is becoming a by-word among teachers and managements that the papers sent to the Director's office never return and that no orders are passed. I would invite anybody to go into the question and see if I am not correct. Ask any correspondent or management what is happening to-day with regard to his or its application. Many months he or it has to wait and wait indefinitely because no reply is sent by the Director. I am connected with a particular institution. We made a representation to the Director for the tenth time. It was an irregular order that the Director had passed and we contested that. Of

course, short of going to the courts, we did all that was possible. We wanted to appeal to the Government but the Director would not pass orders. It is seven months since the paper went to him, but he would not pass final orders. It has not come back to us. The management feels helpless because they cannot appeal to the Government without the orders of the Director. The only thing they can do is to go to a Court of Law. That seems to be the only remedy these days.

Last time when I spoke, I referred to the case of a Headmaster who was dismissed from one of the big High Schools in the Tanjore district. That Headmaster was under suspension for eight months. For all these eight months, his appeal was pending with the Director. Then, the moment the Director passed his orders, the management rushed to the Court by a writ and the poor Headmaster had to contest it. It is a long story and let me not weary the House with that long story. (An hon. Member: Interesting story.) Yes, it is an interesting story, a very interesting story indeed. Three courts, the Divisional Bench of the High Court, the full Bench and then the Supreme Court, dealt with this case and finally decided against the management and in favour of the Headmaster. That took eight months. The Director, in the first instance, took eight months. We often talk of delay in the courts, law's delays, but the Director took eight months to pass orders. But the three courts took only eight months to pass orders. The Headmaster was reinstated because there was no other choice. He was reinstated on a Saturday and was dismissed again on the next Monday. I referred to this case when I spoke last time.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI: Did that happen at all?

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: Sometimes facts are more interesting than fairy tales. I will give full particulars to the hon. the Deputy Chairman if he wants them and I shall be glad if he will take it up with his own Party people.

Well, then, when the Headmaster was dismissed again, he appealed to the Director and it took another seven months. I can give you the date on which the appeal was sent to the Director. But let me not tire the House by giving details. It took another seven months to deal with the second appeal. Do not think that these delays are not deliberate because from what I am going to say now you will see . . .

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I have been listening with considerable attention to what the hon. Member has been saying. I must bring to the notice of the House that no direct attack on any officer as such is within the propriety of the House. They can attack the Ministry concerned, the Government concerned. But to charge an individual officer who is not able to defend himself on the floor of this House and explain the position is not within the propriety of discussion.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Quite right.

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for what he said. But I am attacking the department, though incidentally I may mention the word 'Director'. It only refers to the Education Department and when I say 'Education Department', I refer to the Hon. the Education Minister. If you want that I should only refer to the Minister or the department and if that is the convention, I am prepared to follow it. I am only referring to and attacking the department, the ways of the department, for which the Education Minister is responsible. Whether the Hon. Minister does it, or the Education Department does it or a petty official of the department does it, it is the Education Minister that takes the responsibility and ought to take the responsibility, the direct responsibility.

Well, Sir, this delay of seven months—I shall use the word 'Department' instead of the word 'Director'; because the Director is the appellate authority, I was using the word 'Director'—was a deliberate delay by the department for this reason. Two things made me believe that it was a deliberate delay. The first thing is this. When the first order was passed the Headmaster was under suspension and when the Director directed the management to restore him to service because his suspension was improper, he would not say at the same time that the Headmaster was entitled to arrears of salary for the period he was under suspension. Should not the Director, when passing the order, draw the attention of the management to this fact and say that he ought to be paid the arrears of salary and the matter reported to the department? Nothing of that kind was done. Now, what is the result? The management refused to pay the arrears of salary to the Headmaster. In the orders on the second appeal this has been deliberately omitted. A clause in the order stated that a separate order would be passed with regard to the question of arrears of salary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are expanding too much on a particular case.

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : While I am sorry I have to refer to this particular case, it is an instance which is typical. It is not a single case of delay. It has assumed importance and magnitude because it went up to the Supreme Court and there was so much of agitation because of the strength and support given to the case by the Tanjore Teachers' Guild. It is not an isolated case. It is a typical case to show what is happening in the Education Department. I shall not proceed with the case further, except to say that in rejecting the second appeal the appellate authority had taken upon itself the role of the Prosecutor.

First of all, the Headmaster was dismissed on a specific charge of wilful disobedience of orders. That was the ground on which he was dismissed. The appellate authority—I will not use the word 'Director'—takes up some of the old charges, picks up a few out

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of them and says, 'These charges were proved and so, the dismissal is held to be correct'. It only requires a law court to decide the question unless Government intervene and see that justice is done.

4-50 p.m. There is urgent need to revise the agreement between the management and the teacher. That is long overdue. I think that the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education made a recommendation that the question of revision of the agreement as well as the Madras Educational Code should be taken up immediately. I do not know if anything has been done in that direction. But there is urgent need for that.

The second suggestion that I have to make is that a tribunal should be appointed to go into disciplinary cases. This suggestion was made by the Secondary Education Reorganisation Commission. They recommended that a tribunal should look into all these cases. I would like the Government to consider this question.

Now, I have got only one point to make about secondary education. Reorganisation is going to take place and there will be upgrading of institutions. Will it not be more useful to have a Board rather than an individual controlling all these things? Will it not be more useful to have a Board of Secondary Education with statutory powers and not the Advisory Board which we have and which is ineffective? At this stage, when we are embarking on big schemes in secondary education, when institutions have to be upgraded, when large grants have to be given and when huge buildings have to be provided, will it not be useful to have a Board of Secondary Education rather than an individual to deal with these matters? A Board always ensures fairness and there will be proper representation also. Such a Board may deal with recognition and upgrading of institutions, sanction of grants and all such matters. The Director of Public Instruction may be on that Board and the Minister may himself, if necessary, preside over that Board. I think such a thing exists in one other State. I do not know if it is correct. The Leader of the Opposition will be able to state whether there is such a Board in any other State.

Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : This was one of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission.

* Sri V. R. RANGANATHAN : Well, Sir, I think it is worth while considering whether a Board of Secondary Education with statutory powers will not be much more useful.

Lastly, I shall only refer to one order that has been issued recently again by the department. There is rule 37 in the Madras Educational Rules. It affects a large number of people. That is why I am referring to it. The rule permits admission of pupils who were under private study to any class up to III Form in a secondary school. Many private institutions were coaching students and giving them some education. These children could be admitted to any class up to III Form in a secondary school, but

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an order has been issued by the department that hereafter no pupil coming from a European school, from a private school, could be admitted into any standard in a secondary school. Then, there is a little modification that in no case could he be admitted to an English section of a secondary school. I would ask whether the department has got the power to alter a rule made by the Government. The Madras Educational Rules have been authorised by the Government. Can the department alter them? I do not think it can. But a circular has been issued and pupils have come and told me that they are in a fix. Anyhow, I hope the Hon. Minister will look into the question.

There is another thing which also the Government might look into. The revised syllabus for elementary schools has been brought into force. It is one of the recommendations of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education and I am glad that it has been finalised and brought into force. But, during the first week of January the revised syllabus was confirmed and publishers were asked to submit text-books for approval before the end of February this year. They were given seven weeks' time to prepare text-books and submit them for approval by the Text-Book Committee. Sir, is it possible to do so? Do you expect any decent text-book to be prepared in seven weeks' time? Well, there is the order, and I do not know if the Government are likely to intervene in the matter. There is no use of complaining afterwards that the text-books are of an inferior quality and that their standard is low. If it is so, we have not given the publishers enough time to prepare the text-books.

I have got a few more points. But I am afraid I have taken more time than I ought to. I shall reserve them till the end of the month.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget speech delivered by the Finance Minister and also by the Leader of the House we have listened to with the respect that is due to it. The feeling that is left in our minds is that though the Budget may be good in parts, there is no consistent or sound economic policy behind the Budget. At one place they talk of self-sufficiency in food and at another place they say that food production must be sufficiently increased and that steps have to be taken for that purpose. At one place they complain that the Central Government and the Finance Commission have not sufficiently dealt with the demands of the Madras Government and at another place they say that the Government of India are also in difficulty and that, therefore, we have to accept the position and look to our internal resources. In that way, they give up their case and they begin to look to internal resources. In that case, the Government of India will hardly think of conceding our demand. For example, in a school budget if there is no deficit, no grant will be forthcoming. Unless there is some demand and unless that demand is true and there is necessity for it, it will not be conceded. I do not want the Government to put up a false

demand. In two places, on pages 14 and 24 of the Budget speech, there is a complaint made by them. At the same time, the speech finally ends by saying, 'Let us look to our internal resources.'.
5 p.m. Sir, I may invite reference to page 17 of the Budget speech wherein it is said : "We may no doubt feel that a more liberal approach would have been justified, but we must appreciate that the resources of the Centre are also limited, and that the Commission was faced with the difficult task of reconciling various conflicting interests." Then, again, there is another sentence on page 16 : "We had also pleaded for a reduction in the rate of interest charged on Central loans, taking into consideration the large resources raised by the Centre through deficit financing." Then finally the paragraph ends by saying, "Let us record our thanks to the Commission for the relief they had actually recommended." How can it be? Well, we also record our thanks to the Hon. the Finance Minister. What we have to see is whether our demands which are very legitimate for various reasons have been acceded to or not. The disparity in the rates of dearness allowance between the Central Government servants and the State Government servants should be removed. The N.G.O's are meeting on the 19th April 1958 and you will see what happens.

When we feel that the Central Government have not dealt with our demands properly, there is no justification on our part to present a balanced Budget and to resort to taxation. After all, the deficit is only about Rs. 105 lakhs while last year the deficit was Rs. 333 lakhs. But, somehow or other, last year's Budget proved to be a surplus Budget. That being so, I do not think that there is any necessity for the Madras State to think of ever covering the deficit, and making the Budget surplus again so that the Government of India may stick to their conclusions and may never concede our just demands. This is a wrong policy, an uneconomic policy. The rebate on the handlooms has been reduced. This must be increased to 12 nP as it originally was There is also a specific case for requiring the Central Government to reserve certain varieties of cloth to the handlooms because we have large accumulation of stocks. Therefore, what I am saying is that the deficit ought to have been left uncovered. The Central Government have a deficit. For the matter of that, other States have deficit Budgets. For example, Andhra Pradesh is having a deficit Budget. Andhra Pradesh never cared to reduce the deficit. But what are the taxes that are proposed here to wipe out this deficit?

Dr. V. K. JOHN : Our Ministers want to be popular with the Central Government.

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : There is the agricultural income-tax. I anticipated even when the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act was on the anvil that there would be a tax on agricultural income. But I never knew that it would take this very ugly shape.

The Hon. Sri R. VENKATARAMAN : We will try to beautify it, Sir.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Those who pleaded for agricultural income-tax had stressed the fundamental principle that agricultural income-tax should replace land revenue. But what is happening here? The land revenue goes on merrily and in addition, we have to pay agricultural income-tax. This has not been mentioned anywhere by any economist. Even the Taxation Enquiry Committee has postponed this question due to various difficulties.

What will the landholder do now? That is why I called it 'ugly'. To say that the total income should also be taken into consideration for the purpose of fixing the slab and the rate is the unkindest cut of all. This is not legal also. Everyone of us, who is paying income-tax knows very well that agricultural income is not taken into consideration for the purpose of income-tax. Why? This is because income-tax comes under the jurisdiction of the Centre and agriculture is entirely under the jurisdiction of the States. They do not take the agricultural income into consideration at all. I also have got lands and I also pay income-tax. Never have they up till now taken into consideration my agricultural income, though the agricultural income I get is not worth mentioning. (Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar: It will be legalised by Acts.) About this, I shall mention later. It is a Constitutional matter. In the case of the agricultural income-tax, contrary is the case. They cannot take into consideration the income-tax which is not within the jurisdiction of the State. There is one other point. Any slab or rate must be related to the income. We cannot take the other outside income into consideration and then say, 'This is the total income and, therefore, this is the rate'. This is the fundamental principle in income-tax law. We shall discuss all this when the matter finally comes up before us. I do not want to enlarge upon this now. But I speak here with a sense of responsibility before retired judges who are here (Interruption by Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar). Therefore, it is I am mentioning that you will take care when the question is raised whether it is legal at all. It is not legal. The rate and the slab must be related to the particular income, and this point has been decided by a number of Courts (Bombay Court and other Courts). We shall discuss all these things when the question comes up. I feel that this is neither legal nor equitable. I am here more upon saying that it is not equitable. 5–10 p.m.

Now, let us consider the position of the landholder. It is a mockery to say that the landholders have the capacity to pay. They have no capacity to pay. That is very clear. The Government have fixed forty per cent as the share of the landholder in the produce. Even this forty per cent is not collected. There is no provision and no machinery under the Fair Rent Act by which any landholder will be able to collect this forty per cent which is given to him generously by the law. To get this forty per cent, the landholder must go on fighting with the tenant on the thrashing floor and only get thrashed. (Loud laughter.) Many landholders have actually been thrashed on the thrashing floor, and I am not at all exaggerating here. (Sri A. M. Allapichai: None but the

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fair deserve gain.) Not gain, but grain. You are perfectly right. (Dr. V. K. John : They are not important !) So long as the person thrashed is somebody else ! This is the state of the landholders. Their income has already been reduced. There is also the difficulty of having so many principles about reductions. The lessee will always be harping upon remissions. I am yet to see a lessee who has paid his full quota. It is within the memory of all of us that no lessee has ever paid his full quota without any deduction. Landholders are free to make remissions. They do not feel aggrieved. But now there is the difficulty. The Commissioner of Income-tax will ask, 'How can you remit? You cannot remit. If you remit, you are remiss in your duty.' There are difficulties other than this. I do not want to enlarge upon them now except to say that this is neither legal nor equitable nor does it conduce to increased production upon which we are harping. After all, agriculture requires capital.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : How is it that the Finance Minister says that we are increasing food production every year and that we are now producing forty-six lakh tons of rice?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Some time back I dealt with this. One pound per day is calculated at 46 lakh tons. All these calculations may satisfy the talk of the people, but not their hunger. Therefore, I repeat that this is no answer to self-sufficiency. The Minister himself has said that to stabilise the food prices, there is no self-sufficiency in food. The mystery is that everything has increased in our country. There seems to be no reduction anywhere. (SRI O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar : Even the population has increased). Everything has gone on increasing. The Government think of closing down the fair price shops. When they are closed down, the cost of living will increase still further, and you will find poor people put to a lot of difficulty. The Government must take such steps as are necessary for the purpose of raising greater production and not go on poking into the agricultural sector as far as possible at every stage. I know that the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar, who is fully conversant with agriculture, will agree with me perfectly in all that I say. That is why his presence is always giving encouragement to me to talk about landholders. I am stating a fact, and I am prepared to confess it. While the presence of the hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar is sometimes depressing, Sri Ramaswami Reddiar's presence is always encouraging. (Laughter).

The next point I am on is the tax on entertainments. This is all right. They have given exemptions, but there is one phrase, namely, 'other than cinemas and horse-racing'. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : Sri P. T. Rajan is next to you.) (Laughter). About this, for once I am quoting my friend Dr. A. Sreenivasan, who is not here. He asked a question about the Madras Race Club in this Council on the 13th November 1957. Sri Mohamed Raza Khan, in a supplementary, asked the Home Minister, 'A decision was taken in 1948 that betting on horse-races should be abolished in Madras. What is the point in the Hon. Minister now saying that

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'the matter has been under consideration for the last so many years?' The Home Minister replied that a decision was taken in 1948 that betting on horse races should be abolished in Madras. The Home Minister again said, 'The Government took a decision about five years ago that the Act need not be given effect to and that its implementation could be postponed for five years, because it was pointed out to Government—and the Government did appreciate that—that horse-racing contributed to horse-breeding and that horses were required for the army and also for research institutes. The Government could very well have a farm for horse-breeding at Guindy and Ootacamund only for the sake of horse-breeding and research institutes. What are these research institutes for? (Laughter). The Home Minister added, 'In view of this, the Government took a decision to put off giving effect to this Act for five years. When this five-year period is over, the Government will take up the question when it should be given effect to.' The five-year period is over, Sir. (Laughter). (Sri P. T. Rajan : They are lingering. It is the grace period now.) It is legged in the phrase 'other than cinemas and horse-racing'. Therefore, it will continue. That seems to be the case. Otherwise, they need not say, 'other than cinemas and horse-racing'. I would like to have a clarification whether the Government are still considering this question. This is one point upon which I wanted to mention horse-racing.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You then want it to be abolished?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Yes, even though it may be unpopular.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Many Congressmen are interested in horse-racing. 5-20 p.m.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : A number of poor people have been ruined by this rather than by ordinary gambling.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I am glad to have the support of the hon. the Deputy Chairman. Horse-breeding will not be affected. When I say this, I am supported by so many distinguished people here. Therefore, the Government should seriously consider whether they should not abolish betting on horse-racing.

The Hon. the Minister for Finance says that the enhanced rate of entertainment tax will bring in a net additional revenue of Rs. 30 lakhs, 90 per cent of which will go to the benefit of local bodies. Then there is another proposal—enhanced sales tax on motor spirit like diesel oil. This proposal was made two years ago but subsequently wiser counsels prevailed and it was dropped. Again, it has been brought up and the increase proposed is from 10 nP. to 35 nP. The Hon. the Leader of the House in his explanatory statement has asked, 'What is the harm in increasing it to 35 nP. when the sales tax on petrol is 37 nP.?' Let me explain it.

Diesel oil is used more for purposes of agriculture. We say that our economy is agricultural economy and we talk of production. When it comes to the question of taxation, we forget all this. That is the difficulty here. Otherwise, the Hon. Minister's statement is a beautiful one. It is very good on one side and they go on harping on increased production, and so many other good things. On the other side, they are cutting the ground under their feet.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : What is the reason?

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : They will answer. Therefore, I feel that there is no consistent, sound, economic policy before the Government.

Then, I would come to the Medical Department. I am not so competent to speak on it as the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. Still, I want to harp on one point. The presence of the hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar encourages me to speak about the establishment of hospitals of indigenous medicine.

Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The hon. Member Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar is also interested in this.

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : In paragraph 19 of the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, there is no mention about the establishment of hospitals of indigenous medicine. The Minister of Health in the Union Cabinet said the other day that the Central Government were ready to provide funds but that there had been no application forthcoming from the State Governments. Our State has not applied for any grant, while the Kerala State has applied for a grant of five lakhs of rupees or so for undertaking research in the indigenous systems of medicine. I do not use the word 'Ayurveda'. I am carefully omitting the words 'Ayurveda', 'Siddha' and 'Unani'. If I use them, it would appear that there is quarrel among the systems themselves. There is no difference between the three systems. I shall be happy if any of the three is encouraged. I am not for or against any one particular system. Therefore, when the Kerala Government say ' indigenous system ', it means all the three. Only the names are different. All of them deal with drugs, medicines, etc. An Ayurvedic hospital would be much cheaper.

Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : Naturopathy?

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : About that the Union Ministers talk more. In fact, the Union Ministers talk more about these various systems than our Ministers here. The Government have by their policy spoiled the indigenous system.

Sri A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Don't you think that our doctors are responsible for this kind of situation?

Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Which doctors? Unani doctors? (Laughter.)

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I will clear the air. Allopathic doctors only say that they are against the integrated system of medicine. Of course, some of the European doctors used to say that the indigenous system was unscientific. But none of our doctors have taken that stand, so far as I know.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : They are prescribing Ayurvedic medicines also.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Yes; my esteemed Friend, Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar, has always been prescribing Ayurvedic medicines. I was once by his side early at 6 of the clock in the morning, when he wrote down in Sanskrit 'Brahmi Gritam'. I thought he would write something like diagroms which I had never been able to understand. As the hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar says, Allopathic doctors have also been prescribing Ayurvedic medicines. Even the European doctors of the olden days were prepared to grant that there were very good indigenous drugs but said that they required research. Here there is a proposal to grant some compensatory allowance to practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine. I do not say that they should not be given any allowance. I approve of the proposal because they have been complaining that they are not given sufficient remuneration. All that I say is that there is dearth of proper personnel to man these hospitals. There is also the other point that the Government have not got sufficient funds to provide medical aid to all people at all places. The only solution is the opening of hospitals of indigenous medicine. I am glad that the present Minister for Public Health is thinking on these lines. I did not have any hope when his predecessor, Mr. A. B. Shetty, was here. He clearly said that he was not for indigenous medicine. There is nothing wrong in being frank. But there is no such difficulty with Mr. Manickavelu who, I hope, will be more helpful. When I was reading this paragraph in the Budget speech, I felt that I should impress upon the Government the necessity for establishing some hospitals of indigenous medicine in this State and posting, if possible, some of the Vaidyas to work there. In fact, many diseases were cured by these Vaidyas before the Allopaths came into the picture.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : Even to-day 80 per cent of the villagers go to Vaidyas.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Therefore, there is a strong case.

The last thing that I want to refer to is something about the City. The population of the City has grown recently from 16 lakhs to 18 lakhs. Shortly it will be 20 lakhs. It is absolutely necessary that amenities should be provided to all the people who live in the City. I must, however, point out that still there are pavement-dwellers numbering about 50,000 to 60,000. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : More in Broadway.) The pavements

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which are intended for pedestrians are used by these people who sleep on them. It is heart-rending to see them sleep on the pavements. This problem should be tackled at once.

There is another problem which relates to milk supply. I welcome the move on the part of the Government to have a colonisation scheme for Madhavaram. The Government have spent some lakhs of rupees on this scheme. The Corporation of Madras has proposed that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs should be given to it in advance for the purpose of providing cattle sheds within the City. As it is, these cows and buffaloes are not properly kept. If I see the insanitary condition in which they are kept, I will not take my coffee tomorrow morning. Fortunately, I don't take coffee. Even the cows and buffaloes which supply milk to the General Hospital are kept in the most insanitary condition possible. It is to provide proper sheds for these animals that the Corporation wants Rs. 10
5-30 p.m. lakhs. The Corporation budget would show a deficit. The Corporation wants that repayment of the loans given to them by the Government—I think it is Rs. 42 lakhs—should be deferred for some time, say, five or ten years. The Commissioner the other day in his speech introducing the Corporation's Budget mentioned very strongly about it. He said that the Corporation was unable to meet the entire needs of the growing City and that, therefore, it required this help from the Government. I hope and trust that the Government would take this into consideration and defer recovery of the loan from the Corporation.

After the City transport was nationalised, huge buses, leviathan buses, have been put on the road. As they move on these roads, no other car can go this or that side and nobody can move this side or that side. It is one big thing occupying the entire road with a number of people within the bus. What is to happen to the roads on which such huge buses go? The roads have to be renewed, metalled and kept properly for these buses to run. Why I am saying this is that a good proportion of the motor vehicles tax which the Government collect should be given to the Corporation for the purpose of seeing that the roads are kept in proper condition. This is a very important matter. If the Corporation has funds, it can maintain the roads. But the point is that it has not got the necessary finances. The Commissioner has said so in the Budget speech. I hope and trust that the Government will look into this matter also.

One last point I wish to refer to is this. The interest which we are paying on the loans to the Government of India is mounting. We, therefore, demanded that the whole of the loan should be consolidated and that the interest should be nominal, a lower rate of interest. It should be only nominal such as two per cent or so. Let us not be afraid of saying so to the Government of India.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Why not the capital be written off?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That may also be suggested. But when they do not want to give up even the interest and consolidate the loans, I see very little chance of their

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writing off the capital. The Hon. the Finance Minister said that if that was done, it would relieve us to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs. That is an important matter. Let us not also be optimistic about our Rs. 101 crores of debt. That is also a very serious matter. The Hon. the Leader of the House said that they were all assets. But, I may tell you, they are assets of a very different kind. They are all assets which we cannot utilize. As years go on, they would be entirely wiped out, these dams and others. They are all necessary. I am not complaining that all these things should not be taken up. But they are wasting assets and, therefore, this also should be looked into and Government should see how the debt could be wiped out. Let us not be satisfied with merely saying, 'We have sufficient assets to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs or so'.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : It is Rs. 150 crores.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Yes, the figures are there. I take the figures from the statements furnished by the Government. What I am saying is that it is very necessary that we should look into this also and try to reduce, as for as possible, the outside debt.

If all these things are taken into consideration, we shall, in the long run, establish the Welfare State. About this we are not at all pessimistic. Our Government and the Ministers are doing their very best. I am not criticising them or their intentions. But what I say is that their policies ought to be much bolder and more consistent. That is my view. The Government should take every aspect of the question into consideration. It won't do to look at only one aspect of production and do things which really retard production. Take the handloom industry. There also the Government must chalk out a bold line of action. The former Chief Minister, Rajaji, said, 'Reserve cloths of certain types to handlooms'. He is the person who has got foresight. Sometimes he may make mistakes. (Interruption). That is a different matter. What I am saying is that some of the policies he was laying down were bold. He had foresight. That was why he asked for such reservation. Now, what do you see in the handloom industry? Accumulation of stock is there; wherever you go, there is accumulation of stock and there is no reduction in price. I am repeatedly urging that there should be deflation, reduction of prices. I do not know when this will come about. (An hon. Member : Government are printing notes.) We must attain self-sufficiency in food so that prices may be stabilised. We have to deal with the unemployment problem. These are the things to be tackled. The day when these things are tackled, when our production is complete, where our resources are full and when we no longer look to the Centre for resources even though there might be deficit budgeting, then I think our economy will be healthy, sound and consistent.

Thank you, Sir. (Cheers.)

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* **SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM** : கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் 1958–59-ம் வருஷத்திய வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நான் வரவேற்கும் முறையில், சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். பொதுவாக இந்த வருஷத்தில் அதிகமான வரிகளை மக்கள் மீது சுமத்தாமல், துண்டு விழும் தொகையை ஈடு செய்வதற்காக, சில குறிப்பிட்ட இனங்களுக்கு மட்டும் வரி விதித்திருப்பதை நான் மனமாரப் போற்றி வரவேற்கிறேன்.

வரி இனங்களைச் சற்று கவனிப்போம். முதலாவதாக, சினிமாக்கள், குதிரைப் பந்தயம் போன்ற பொழுதுபோக்குகள் மீதுள்ள வரி உயர்த்தப்படுகிறது. இரண்டாவதாக, டீசல் எண்ணெய் மேலுள்ள விற்பனை வரி உயர்த்தப்படுகிறது. மூன்றாவதாக, விவசாய வருமான வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த வரிகளைப்பற்றி சபையிலே கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்கள் அபிப்பிராயங்களை எடுத்துக் கூறினார்கள். குறிப்பாக, என்னுடைய நண்பர் கனம் புருஷோத்தம முதலியார் அவர்கள் சினிமா மீது விதிக்கப்படும் தமாஷா வரி நடுத்தர மக்களைப் பாதிக்கும், ஏழைகளைப் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கும் என்பதாகக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அது எப்படி பாதிக்கும் என்பது தான் எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. அரசாங்கம் இந்த வரிகளை விதிக்கும் பொழுது யார் யாருக்கு எந்தெந்த முறையில் விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை ஆலோசித்துத்தான் வரியை விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆறு அணா டிக்கட் ஒரு ஏழை வாங்குவதாக இருந்தால், அதற்கு 2 நயா பைசா வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. இது ஒரு வரி உயர்வாகக் கருதப்படுமா ? 6 அணா கொடுக்கக்கூடிய ஒருவனுக்கு மேற்கொண்டு காலணா கொடுப்பது மிகவும் சிரமமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொன்னால், இதை யாராகிலும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள முடியுமா ? இதை அதிக வரி என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா என்பதைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக, 10 அணா டிக்கட்டுக்கு $\frac{3}{4}$ அணா வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. பத்து அணா கொடுத்து ஒரு டிக்கட் வாங்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு மேலும் $\frac{3}{4}$ அணா கொடுப்பது அதிகமாகுமா என்பதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அதே மாதிரி 15 அணா டிக்கட் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் 1 ரூபாய் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதாவது 1 அணா மேற் கொண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பதினைந்து அணா கொடுத்து டிக்கட் வாங்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறவர்கள், மேலும் அதிகமாக 1 அணா கொடுப்பது கஷ்டமா ? இது ஏழைகளைப் பாதிக்குமா என்பதைச் சற்று யோசிக்க வேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக, ரூ. 1–4–0 கொடுத்து டிக்கட் வாங்கித் தமாஷாக சினிமா பார்க்கக்கூடியவர்கள் மேற்கொண்டு $1\frac{1}{2}$ அணா கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதாவது, அவர்கள் ரூ. 1–5–6 கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ரூ. 1–4–0 கொடுத்துத் தமாஷாக சினிமா பார்த்துவிட்டு, அங்கே காபி, டீ சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டு, 1, 2 பாக்கெட் சிகரெட் ஊதிவிட்டு வெளியே வரக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருப்பவர்கள்தான் இந்த வரி கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவர்கள் மீதுதான் $1\frac{1}{2}$ அணா வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. இது எப்படி ஏழைகளைப் பாதிக்கும் ? ஆறு அணா, 10 அணா கொடுத்து டிக்கட் வாங்கி சினிமா பார்க்கிறவர்களுக்கு $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ அணா அதிகமாகக் கொடுப்பதில் ஒன்றும் சிரமம் இருக்காது. ஆகையினால் இந்த வரி மிகவும் நல்ல முறையிலே தாரதம்யத்தை அனுசரித்துத்தான் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதனால் ஏழைகள் பாதிக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை நாம் உணர வேண்டும்.

5-40 p.m. அடுத்தபடியாக, டீசல் எண்ணெய் மீது விற்பனை வரி உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் கூட இது விவசாயிகளைப் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கும் என்பதாகத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஆனால் அதைப்பற்றி நாம் சற்று பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்க்கலாம். இந்த டீசல் எண்ணெய் பஸ், லாரி, குறிப்பாக தண்ணீர் இரைக்கக்கூடிய சில இயந்திரங்களுக்கும் பிரயோஜனப்படலாம். ஏற்கனவே ஒரு காலனுக்கு 10 நயா பைசாவாக இருந்த வரி இப்பொழுது 35 நயா பைசாவாக உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது, மேற்கொண்டு 4 அணா உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வரி ஏழைகளையும், தொழிலாளிகளையும் பாதிக்கும் என்பதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பஸ்களில் 1 ரூபாய் கொடுத்து டிக்கட் வாங்கி பிரயாணம் செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள் மேற்கொண்டு $\frac{1}{4}$ அணா, $\frac{1}{2}$ அணா கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கலாம். ஏனென்றால் அரசாங்கம்

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வரி விதித்தால் டிக்கட் கட்டணம் உயர்த்தப்பட்டு அது மக்களின் மேல் சுமத்தப்படும் என்று சொல்லலாம். அதிகபட்சமாக எவ்வளவு கட்டணம் வசூலிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைச் சட்டபூர்வமாக நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் $\frac{1}{2}$ அணா, $\frac{1}{4}$ அணா கட்டணம் உயர்த்தப்படலாமே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. இது ஏழைகளை அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்க முடியாது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக, லாரிகளில் ஏராளமான சாமான்களை ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல வருமானம் வருகிறது. மேற்கொண்டு அதிகமாக வரி கொடுப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு ஏழ்மையோ அல்லது நஷ்டமோ ஏற்படுவதற்கில்லை. ஆகவே, இதுபற்றி நாம் அதிகமாகக் கவலைப்படவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, விவசாய வருமான வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மூவாயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வருமானம் வந்தால்தான் இந்த வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. இத்துடன் கடைகள் மூலமாகவோ, அல்லது வேறு இனங்களிலோ வருமானம் வருவதற்கு வருமான வரி என்பதாகச் சொல்லி சில வரிகள் விதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஏழை விவசாயிகளாக இருக்கக் கூடியவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 1,000, ரூ. 1,500, ரூ. 2,000 ரூ. 2,500-க்கு மேல் வருமானம் இருக்காது. மூவாயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்கள் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியும். இந்த நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது விவசாய வருமான வரியினால் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பெருத்த கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டுவிடும் என்று சொன்னால், இது யாரும் அவ்வளவு எளிதாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய விஷயம் அல்ல என்பதைமட்டும் நாம் சற்று கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த வரி விதிப்பினால் 1 கோடியே 20 லட்ச ரூபாய் வருமானம் கிடைக்கும். இது துண்டு விழக்கூடிய பற்றாக்குறையை ஒருவாறு சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்கிறது. இதனால் பெரிய வருமானம் வரப்போவதில்லை ; ஏதோ ரூ. 1 கோடியே 20 லட்சம் தான் வரக்கூடும். பற்றாக்குறையைச் சரிக்கட்டுவதற்காகத்தான் இந்த வரி போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இப்படிப்பட்ட வரிகளை விதிப்பது குறித்து புகார் சொல்லக்கூடாது. இந்த வரிகளைச் சிலர் வேண்டுமென்றே எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எப்போதும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் எதைச் செய்தாலும் அதைப்பற்றிக் குறை கூறிக்கொண்டே இருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் கொண்டவர்கள். நம் சபையிலுள்ள டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியார், ஸ்ரீபாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் போன்றவர்கள் அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் அல்ல ; அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தைக் குறித்து ஏதாவது புகார் கூறும்போது, அந்தப் புகார் சரியானது அல்ல என்று நாம் எடுத்துக் கூறினால், அதை அவர்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கீழ் சபையிலுள்ள எதிர்க் கட்சிக்காரர்களும் வெளியிலுள்ள எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களும் எப்போதும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் எதைச் செய்தாலும் அதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் எதைச் செய்தாலும் அதை எதிர்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தில் அவர்கள் அப்படிச் செய்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பார்க்கும்போது ஒரு கதை ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. இரண்டு குடிகாரர்கள் ஆக்ராவிற்குப் போனார்கள். அங்கே தாஜ்மஹாலைப் பார்த்தார்கள். அப்போது ஒரு குடிகாரன், “ இந்தக் கட்டிடத்தை நான் விலைக்கு வாங்கப் போகிறேன் ” என்று சொன்னான். உடனே மற்றவன் “ இதை நான் விற்பதாக இல்லையே ! ” என்று சொன்னான். தாஜ் மஹாலுக்கும் அவர்களுக்கும் ஏதாவது சம்பந்தம் இருக்கிறதா ? அந்த மாதிரி சம்பந்தா சம்பந்தமில்லாமல் இந்த எதிர்க் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள். பொது மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன் இல்லாமல் குடிகாரர்களைப் போல் பொறுப்பற்ற முறையில் பேசுகிறார்கள். இன்னொன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதுவும் ஒரு கதைதான். ஒரு வீட்டுக்கு ஒரு பிச்சைக்காரன் வந்தான். “ அம்மா, பிச்சை ” என்று கூறினான். அந்த வீட்டில் ஒரு மாமியாரும் ஒரு நாட்டுப்பெண்ணும் இருந்தார்கள். பிச்சைக்காரன் பிச்சை கேட்டபோது மாமியார் வீட்டின் பின்புறம் தோட்டத்தில் இருந்தாள். அப்போது வீட்டின் முன்னே இருந்த மருமகள், “ உனக்கு பிச்சை கிடையாது, போ ” என்று பிச்சைக்காரனிடம் சொன்னாள். உடனே பிச்சைக்காரன் அந்த வீட்டை விட்டு நகர ஆரம்பித்தான். இதையெல்லாம் தோட்டத்திலிருந்து பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்த மாமியார் உடனே வாசலுக்கு வந்தாள். என்ன நடந்தது

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என்று மருமகளிடம் கேட்டாள். மருமகள் நடந்ததைச் சொன்னாள். அவளுக்கு மருமகளைப் பிடிக்காது. அவள் உடனே மருமகளிடம், " நான் அல்லவோ இந்த வீட்டிற்கு அதிகாரி? பிச்சைக்காரனுக்கு நான் அல்லவோ பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும்? நீ யார் அப்படிச் சொல்வதற்கு", என்று கூறிவிட்டு, தன் வீட்டை விட்டு நகர்ந்து சென்று கொண்டிருந்த பிச்சைக்காரனைக் கூப்பிட்டாள். பிச்சைக்காரன் திரும்பி வந்தான்.
5-50 p.m. உடனே அவனிடம் " இவள் சொல்வதைக் கேட்காதே. நான் சொல்கிறேன், கேள். பிச்சை இல்லை, போ." என்று சொன்னாள். அந்த மாதிரி, இந்த சர்க்கார் யார் யாருக்குப் பிடிக்கவில்லையோ அவர்களெல்லாம், இந்த சர்க்கார் செய்வதையெல்லாம் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ நன்மைகளைச் செய்யப்போவதாகத் தேர்தல் காலத்தில் கூறிய எதிர்க் கட்சிக்காரர்கள், காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் மக்களுக்காகச் செய்துவரும் நல்ல காரியங்களையெல்லாம் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். நாட்டுக்கு எந்தவிதமான நன்மையையும் அவர்கள் செய்வதில்லை. இந்த நிலை நீடித்தால், நாட்டு மக்கள் நிதானமாக இருந்து, அடுத்த பொதுத் தேர்தலின்போதும் மற்ற சமயங்களிலும் அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த இடத்தையும் பாடத்தையும் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்காகப் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களை அரசாங்கத்தார் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அமராவதி, கிருஷ்ணகிரி, சாத்தனூர், மணிமுத்தாறு போன்ற பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களையும் சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இன்னும் என்னதான் செய்ய முடியும்? சர்க்கார் இவ்வளவையும் செய்திருக்கும் போது, " வடக்கு வாழ்கிறது, தெற்கு தேய்கிறது. இங்கே என்ன நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன?" என்று சிலர் கேட்கிறார்கள். பட்டப்பகலில் வேடிக்கையாகப் பகல் வேஷம் போடுவது போல் இவர்கள் நடிக்கிறார்கள். மேலும், சிலர் இரவெல்லாம் ராஜாக்களாக இருப்பார்கள். பொழுது விடிந்தவுடன் ஆண்டிகளாக ஆகிவிடுகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் நாடகக்காரர்கள். உதாரணமாக, ஒருவன் இரவில் நாடகத்தில் ராஜாவாக இருப்பான்; பொழுது விடிந்ததும், " என்ன ஐயா, ஒரு கப் டீ வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கிறாயா?" என்று கேட்க ஆரம்பித்து விடுவான். அதைப் போல் இந்த எதிர்க் கட்சியினர் ஏதோ நடிக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள், எதையோ உள் நோக்கமாகக்கொண்டு, " வடக்கு வாழ்கிறது, தெற்குத் தேய்கிறது" என்று சொல்கிறார்களே தவிர, மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற நல்லெண்ணத்துடன் எதையும் சொல்வதில்லை. இதைப் பார்த்து நான் மிகவும் வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். இது குறித்து, அழுவதா அல்லது சிரிப்பதா என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இவர்கள் இப்படிப்பட்ட போக்கைக் கைவிடுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

மேலும், இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்காக, சிறு பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு, எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும் என்று கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ கக்கன் திருச்சியில் ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அதாவது, மதுரை ஜில்லாவைப் பொருத்தவரையிலும் சாத்தனூர், மஞ்சளாறு, கொடவனுறு முதலிய திட்டங்களும், கன்னியாகுமரி ஜில்லாவைப் பொருத்தவரையிலும் சித்தனுறு, மாம்பழத்தாறு போன்ற திட்டங்களும், நெல்லை ஜில்லாவில் கடவனுறு முதலிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களும், சேலம் ஜில்லா தர்மபுரி தாலூகாவில் சின்னாறு திட்டம் முதலியவைகளும் பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டபின் நிறைவேற்றப்படும் என்று உறுதி கூறியிருக்கிறார். இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது, வருங்காலத்தில் சென்னை மாநிலம் சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கும் என்பதை யாராவது மறுக்க முடியுமா என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

கல்வியையும் சர்க்கார் நன்றாகப் பரப்பி வருகிறார்கள். பல மக்களுக்கு இலவசக் கல்விக்கு சர்க்கார் வகை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலும் இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகைகளை அளித்து வருகிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில், என். ஜீ. ஓக்களின் குழந்தைகளுக்கு உயர் நிலைப் பள்ளி வகுப்புகளிலும் முழுச் சம்பளச் சலுகை அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்காரைக் குறை கூறுபவர்கள் சிறிதும் சிந்திக்காமல் ' இதனால் என். ஜீ. ஓக்களுக்கு என்ன லாபம்?' என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். இதனால்

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என். ஜீ. ஒக்களுக்கு லாபம் தான். உதாரணமாக, ஒரு என்.ஜீ.ஓ.விற்கு மூன்று பள்ளி செல்லும் குழந்தைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று வைத்துக் கொள்வோம். அந்த மூன்று குழந்தைகளும் மூன்று வெவ்வேறு வகுப்புகளில் படிக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், அந்த வகுப்புகளுக்கு மாதச் சம்பளங்கள் ரூ. 2-8-0, ரூ. 5, ரூ. 7-8-0 என்றும் வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். அந்த நிலையில் அந்த என். ஜீ. ஓ.விற்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 15 லாபம் ஏற்படுகிறது. மேலும், என். ஜீ. ஓ.க்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை இன்னும் உயர்த்துவதற்கும் சர்க்கார் வகை செய்ய விரும்புகிறார்கள். அதற்கான வழிவகைகளை சர்க்கார் ஆராய்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

மேலும், இப்போது அரசியல் தியாகிகளின் குழந்தைகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் கல்விச் சலுகை அளித்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆரம்பப் படிப்பிற்கும், ஹை ஸ்கூல் படிப்பிற்கும், கல்லூரிப் படிப்புக்கும், தொழில் கல்லூரிப் படிப்பிற்கும் தியாகிகளின் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இலவசக் கல்வியளிப்பதற்கான உத்தரவை சர்க்கார் பிறப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த உத்தரவில் சிறை சென்ற தியாகிகளின் குழந்தைகளுக்குத் தான் இந்தச் சலுகை உண்டு என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைச் சிறிது திருத்த வேண்டும். சிறை சென்றவர்கள் தான் தியாகிகள் என்று கூற முடியாது. ஏனென்றால், சிறை செல்லாத திருப்பூர் குமரன் தியாகி தான். அவர் சுதந்திர இயக்கத்தில் போராடியபோது அடியும் உதையும் பட்டு, மண்டையில் அடிவாங்கி, மண்டை பிளந்ததால் உயிர் துறந்தார். அவரொரு பெரிய தியாகி என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அவருக்கு ஒரு நினைவுச் சின்னத்தை ஸ்தாபிப்பதற்கும் அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறது. அவருடைய பிள்ளைகள் இப்போது படிக்கிறார்கள் என்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். அவர்கள் கஷ்டநஷ்டமடைந்திருக்கும்போது, அவர் சிறை செல்லவில்லை என்ற காரணத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகையை மறுப்பது தவறு. ஆகவே, சிறைக்குச் செல்லாவிட்டாலும், கஷ்டநஷ்டமடைந்த அரசியல் தியாகிகள் சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஜெயிலுக்குச் சென்றவர்கள் அடைந்ததை விட அதிகமான கஷ்ட நஷ்டத்தை அடைந்தவர்களாகவும் கூட இருக்கக்கூடும். ராஜ்யம் பூராவிலுமாக அவர்களுடைய மொத்த எண்ணிக்கை குறைவாகவே இருக்கக்கூடும். எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலுமாக மொத்தம் சுமார் 70 பேர் தான் இருக்கக் கூடும். ஆகவே, கஷ்டநஷ்டமடைந்த அப்படிப்பட்ட தியாகிகளுக்கும் இந்தச் சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, செர்வீஸ் கமிஷனைப்பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். செர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் போதுமான ஸ்தானங்களை வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒவ்வொரு வருஷ பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தின் போதும் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறேன். இவர்களுக்கு ஸ்தானங்களை ஒதுக்குவது முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குப் பாதகம் செய்வதாகாது. ஒருவன் தினந்தோறும் மூன்று அல்லது நான்கு வேளை சாப்பிடுகிறான். மற்றொருவன் நாட்கணக்கில் பட்டினி கிடக்கிறான். தினமும் பலவேளை சாப்பிடுபவனுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் உணவைக் கொஞ்சம் குறைத்து, நாட்கணக்கில் பட்டினி கிடப்பவனுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் பங்கில் அதைச் சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவ்வளவு தான். இது சமதர்மம். நான் முன்பு இதைக் குறிப்பிட்டபோதெல்லாம் செர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் ஸ்தானம் காலி இல்லை என்று கூறப்பட்டு வந்தது. இப்பொழுது காலி ஏற்படுகிறது. கூடிய சீக்கிரம் செர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் போதிய ஸ்தானங்களை ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வகை செய்யும் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஹிந்தி விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிப் பலர் பலவிதமாக இன்னும் சர்ச்சை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஹிந்தி படிப்பதினால் எந்த விதமான கஷ்டமும் இல்லை. நம்முடைய நாடு தமிழ் நாடு. ஆகவே, நாம் தமிழை முதலில் கற்றாகவேண்டும் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க மாட்டார்கள். அதில் யாருக்கும் எந்தவிதமான ஆட்சேபணையும் கிடையாது. அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்தியாவிற்குரிய பாஷை ஒன்றைக் கற்கவேண்டும். இதுதான் எல்லோருடைய விருப்பமும், எல்லா தேசத்தினருடைய விருப்

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பமும். ஒவ்வொரு தேசத்துக்கும் உரிய பாஷை ஒன்று இருக்கவேண்டு மென்று அந்தந்த தேசத்தில் கிளர்ச்சி, எழுச்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜப்பான் தேசத்தில் ஜப்பானுக்கு உரிய பாஷை ஒன்றை விரும்புகிறார்கள். சைனு தேசத்தில் சைனு தேசத்திற்குரிய பாஷை ஒன்றை விரும்புகிறார்கள். ஜெர்மன் தேசத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு உரிய பாஷையை விரும்புகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு தேசத்திலும் அவர்களுக்கு உரிய பாஷை ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. இந்தியா தேசம் அடிமைப்பட்டிருந்தபொழுது ஆங்கில பாஷையைக் கற்கவேண்டியிருந்தது. ஆங்கிலம் படித்தால் தான் வேலை கிடைக்கும், இல்லாவிட்டால் சம்பளம் கிடையாது என்று நம்மை அடிமைப்படுத்தி, விரட்டி, அதட்டி, உருட்டி, உதைத்து ஆங்கிலத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளும் படி செய்தார்கள். வெள்ளையர்கள் காலத்தில் அந்த நிலைமையில் நாம் ஆங்கிலத்தைப் படித்தோம். இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் ஓடிப்போய் விட்டார்கள். இது நம்முடைய நாடாகிவிட்டது. நம் நாட்டிற்கு உரிய மொழி ஒன்று வேண்டாமா? 'நீ எந்த தேசத்தில் பிறந்தவன்?' என்று கேட்டால் 'இந்தியா தேசத்தில் பிறந்தவன்' என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு 'பாஷை என்ன?' என்று கேட்டால் 'ஆங்கிலம்' என்று சொல்லலாமா? அப்படிச் சொன்னால் 'எப்பொழுது லண்டன் மாநகரத்திலிருந்து எந்த மூதாதை காலத்தில், எந்த முப்பாட்டன் காலத்தில் இந்தியாவில் போய் கப்பலில் இறங்கினீர்கள்? எத்தனை வருஷமாயிற்று?' என்று கேட்பார்களே? ஆகையால்தான் இந்தியாவுக்கு உரிய பாஷை ஒன்று வேண்டும், அதை நாம் கற்றே ஆகவேண்டும். அதுதான் ஹிந்தி பாஷை. நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் முதலில் தமிழைக் கற்றுகவேண்டும். நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் தமிழிலேயே எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் நடத்தவேண்டும். கோர்ட்டு நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழிலேயே நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்தியாவுக்கு உரிய ஒரு பாஷையை நாம் கற்றுக வேண்டும்; ஹிந்தி பாஷையை உலக விஷயங்களை நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்வதாயிருந்தால், உலகத்தைச் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்வதாக இருந்தால், மூன்றுவதாக நாம் ஆங்கிலத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஹிந்தி பாஷையை உடனடியாகக் கற்று விடமுடியாது. ஏனென்றால் தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஹிந்தி படிக்கக் கொஞ்சம் அவகாசம் வேண்டும். நமக்கு ஹிந்தி கற்றுக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு குறைந்தது 20 வருஷ கால அவகாசமாவது மத்திய சர்க்கார் அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் நம்முடைய கோரிக்கை. அந்தக் கோரிக்கைப் பிரகாரம் நாம் ஹிந்தியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

இதன் மத்தியிலே தமிழ் நாடுபற்றிச் சிலர் கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறார்கள். உடனடியாகத் தமிழ் நாடு பிரிந்துவிட வேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் சிலர் திராவிட நாடு வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். திராவிட நாடு என்றால் என்ன? திராவிட நாடு என்றால் ஆந்திர நாடு, மலையாள நாடு, கர்நாடக நாடு, தமிழ் நாடு எல்லாம் சேர்ந்தது. மலையாளத்தவர்கள் தான் நம்மோடு சேரவில்லை என்று பிரிந்து போய் விட்டார்கள். ஆந்திரர்களும் நம்மோடு சேரவில்லை என்று பிரிந்துவிட்டார்கள். கன்னடியர்களும் நம்மோடு சேரவில்லை என்று பிரிந்து போய் விட்டார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு தனித்துத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் திராவிட நாட்டை எப்படி ஸ்தாபிக்க முடியும்? யாரை ஏமாற்றுவது? ஒரு சிலரைச் சில காலம் ஏமாற்றலாம். எல்லோரையும் எப்பொழுதும் ஏமாற்ற முடியுமா? எந்தக் காலத்தில் திராவிட நாட்டை ஸ்தாபிக்க முடியும்? இப்பொழுது தமிழ் நாடு தனித்துத்தானே இருக்கிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டிலே தமிழ் மொழி அரசியல் மொழியாகிவிட்டது. ஆந்திர தேசத்தில் தெலுங்கு பாஷையில் ஆட்சி நடைபெறும். அதே மாதிரி மலையாள தேசத்தில் மலையாளத்திலும், கர்நாடக தேசத்தில் கன்னடத்திலும் ஆட்சி நடைபெறும். தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழை அரசாங்க மொழியாகக் கொண்டுவந்துவிட்டோம். இந்த நிலையில் திராவிட நாடு ஏற்பட முடியுமா? இது வீண் கிளர்ச்சி அல்லவா? 'நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் அறிவாளிகள், நாங்கள் சொல்லுவதைக் கேளுங்கள், எங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக எவ்வளவோ கதைகள் இருக்கின்றன, நாங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து நல்ல முறையிலே எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறோம்' என்று மக்களிடையே பிரசாரம் செய்து கொண்டிருந்தால் இதை யாராகிலும்

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நம்பியிருக்கமுடியுமா என்பதை யோசித்துப் பாருங்கள். இதன் மத்தியில் இன்னொரு சிறு கூட்டம் என்ன செய்கிறது ? நாம் தமிழர் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு தமிழ் நாடு என்று கூச்சல் போட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஏதோ ' சாடே சாத் ' என்று சொல்லுவார்களே, அம்மாதிரி 4
பேர்களை அடக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டு நடு வழியிலே ' நாம் தமிழர், தமிழ் நாடு ' என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களைத் தமிழர்கள் இல்லை என்று யாராவது சொன்னார்களா ? தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் தமிழர்கள்தான். வடநாட்டில் வேலை செய்யும் தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் தமிழர்கள் தான். இப்படி நாம் தனித் தமிழ் நாடு என்று கூச்சல் போட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தால், பம்பாய் மதுங்காவில் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய தமிழர்களுடைய நிலைமை என்ன ஆகும் ? ஆங்காங்கு பெரிய உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுடைய நிலைமை என்ன ஆகும் ? உப-ஜனாதிபதியாகவும், ராஜ்ய சபைத் தலைவராகவும் உள்ள டாக்டர் ராதாகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்கள் வேலை என்ன ஆகும் ? ' நீங்கள் தமிழர், தமிழ் நாட்டிற்குப் போ ' என்று சொன்னால் நாம் என்ன செய்வது ? இதையெல்லாம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டாமா ? இதற்குப் பகுத்தறிவு இல்லையா ? நியாயம் இல்லையா ? இதையெல்லாம் நாம் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டாமா ? ஆகவே, இவைகளெல்லாம் வேஷங்கள். சொல்வதொன்று, செய்வது ஒன்றாக இருக்கும். ' உனக்கும் எனக்கும் இல்லையடி ஊருக்கு அல்லவோடி சொன்னேன் ' என்று பழமொழி சொல்லுவது வழக்கம். அது போன்று எழுத்தாளர்கள், கலைஞர்கள், அறிஞர்கள், என்று தங்களைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இம்மாதிரிக் காரியங்களைச் செய்கிறார்களே தவிர, நாட்டிற்கு உகந்த நல்ல காரியங்களை ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்துச் செய்வதாக இல்லை. இந்த முறையிலே அவர்கள் செயல்பட முடியுமா ? தமிழ் நாடு பிரிந்தாகவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், யாரும் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியுமா ? தமிழ் நாட்டில் பச்சைத் தமிழர் தானே ஆட்சி புரிகிறார். தெலுங்கரா ஆட்சி செய்கிறார் ? முதலமைச்சராக இருப்பவர் பச்சைத் தமிழர் தானே ? அப்படியிருக்கும் பொழுது, தமிழ் நாடு பிரிந்துபோகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவதில் என்ன அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது ? சபையின் முதல்வர் கனம் ஸ்ரீ வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்களும் பச்சைத் தமிழர் தானே ? இந்த நிலைமையில் ஏதாவது மாறுதல் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அரசாங்கத்திற்கே அதைச் செய்யத் தெரியும். எப்பொழுது என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்கே தெரியும். தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக்க வேண்டுமென்று எந்தக் கலைஞராவது சொன்னரா? எந்தக் கவிராயராவது சொன்னரா? எந்தக் கற்பனை வீரராவது சொன்னரா ? எந்தச் சிந்தனையாளராவது சிந்தித்துச் சொன்னரா ? கேட்கிறேன். நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திலே ஆட்சி புரியும் தமிழர்கள் தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகச் செய்தார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு என்று பெயர் வைப்பது அவசியமானல், அவர்களே செய்வார்கள். ஆனல் அப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. நாடு ஒன்றாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இந்தியா தேசம் ஒன்றாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இந்திய நாடு ஒரு பெரிய நாடாக இருக்க வேண்டும். மற்றவர்கள் இப்பொழுது எதற்காக நம் நாட்டிற்கு இவ்வளவு மதிப்புக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் ? ஐசன்ஹோவர், புல்கானின் முதலியவர்கள் நம்முடைய நாட்டைக் கொண்டாடியிருக்கிறார்கள், கொண்டாடுகிறார்கள், ரஷ்ய தூது கோஷ்டியினர் சமீபத்தில் நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு விஜயம் செய்திருந்தபோது, அவர்களோடு நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேசினேன். ' உங்கள் நாட்டிலே விஞ்ஞானத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்து அணுகுண்டையும், விஷவாயு குண்டையும் கண்டுபிடித்து அதன் மூலம் மனித சமூகமே நசித்துப் போய்விடும்படி செய்கிறீர்களே ? அதை விடுத்து, கோபத்தைத் தணிக்கவும், அன்பை ஏற்படுத்தவும் ஒரு குண்டைக் கண்டு பிடிக்க முடியுமா ?' என்று கேட்டேன் அதற்கு மேற்படி கோஷ்டியின் தலைவர் சிரித்துவிட்டு ' ரொம்ப அழகான கேள்வியைக் கேட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். நான் இதுபற்றி எங்கள் ஊரில் போய்ச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அம்மாதிரியான குண்டு செய்ய முடியாது. மனிதனுடைய மனதினல் தான் அதைச் செய்ய முடியும், அன்பினல் தான் செய்ய முடியும், மனமாறுதல் வேண்டும் ' என்று அந்தத் தூது கோஷ்டியின் தலைவர் சொன்னர். நமது ஒப்பற்ற தலைவர் ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் ஆட்டிப் படைக்கிறார். அவர் காட்டும்

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [4th March 1958

அன்பின் காரணமாக அவர் சொல்லுவதை மற்ற தேசத் தலைவர்கள் கேட்பதற்குக் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 'அன்பர் பணி செய்ய என்னை ஆளாக்கி விட்டுவிட்டால் இன்ப நிலை தானாக வந்து எய்திடும் பராபரமே' என்று தாயுமானசுவாமிகள் கூறியதற்கு இணங்க, மக்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதே நமது குறிக்கோளாக இருக்க வேண்டும். 'எல்லோரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர்' என்று பாரதியார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் நாம் எல்லோரும் மன்னர்களாக இனி இருக்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது மன்னர்கள் இல்லை. ஜமீந்தார்கள் இல்லை. நாம் எல்லோரும் சேவை செய்யக்கூடியவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம். இதை நாம் எல்லோரும் மனதிலே வைத்துக்கொண்டு மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்யவேண்டும், அரசாங்கமும் அவர்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கூறிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

கடைசியாக, ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தை நமது தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். நாஷனல் கார்பன் கம்பெனி லிமிடெட் என்ற கம்பெனியில் வேலை செய்யும் ஒரு தொழிலாளி 2 வருஷ காலமாக சஸ்பெண்டு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறான். ஸ்ரீநாராயணசுவாமி என்ற அந்தத் தொழிலாளி யூனியன் ஒற்றுமைக்காகக் கஷ்டப்பட்டு சேவை செய்தவன். அதன் காரணமாக அவன் மீது அங்குள்ள அதிகாரி குற்றவாளி என்று சொல்லி பொய் கேஸ் கொடுத்து விட்டார். இரண்டு வருஷ காலமாக அந்தத் தொழிலாளி சஸ்பென்ஷனில் இருந்தும், எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. போலீஸ்காரர்களும் ஏற்கனவே விசாரித்து ரிப்போர்ட்டை அப்படியே வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது. கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் இது சம்பந்தமான ரிப்போர்ட்டு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏதோ அதுபற்றி அட்ஜுடிகேஷனில் கவனிப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இரண்டு வருஷ காலமாக ஒரு தொழிலாளி சஸ்பென்ஷனில் இருந்தால் அவன் மனைவி என்ன கதி ஆவது? அவன் குழந்தை குட்டிகள் என்ன கதி ஆவது? சாப்பாட்டிற்கும் இதரச் செலவுகளுக்கும் என்ன செய்வார்கள்? இந்த இரண்டு வருஷ காலமாக இந்தத் தொழிலாளியின் நிலைமை என்ன? ஆகவே, கனம் தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தை உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு, கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை மனமாற வரவேற்றுப் போற்றுகிறேன்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.